The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1873. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail.....$6 00
do six months, do..... 3 00
do three months, do..... 2 00
Weekly Post, per year..... 2 00
do in Clubs of five or over 1 50

☞Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club*; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only*.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date o which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscriber desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be ent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISCONTENT.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

There is no day so dark
But through the murk some ray of hope may steal,
Some blessed touch from Heaven that we might feel,
If we but chose to mark.

Who shut the portals fast,
And turn the key and let no sunshine in,
Yet tho the worst despair that comes through sin
God's light shall reach at last.

We slight our daily joy,
Make much of your vexations, thickly set
Our paths with thorns of discontent, and fret
At our fine gold's alloy.

Till bounteous Heaven might frown
At such ingratitude, and turning, lay
On our impatience burdens that would weigh
Our aching shoulders down.

We shed too many tears,
And sigh too sore, and yield up to woe,
As if God had not planned the way we go
And counted out our years.

Can we not be content,
And lift our foreheads from the ignoble dust
Of these compelling lives, and wait with trust,
Fulfilling Heaven's intent?

Must we have wealth and power,
Fame, beauty, all things ordered to our mind?
Nay, all these things lay happiness behind!
Accept the sun and shower.

The humble joys that bless
Appealing to indifferent hearts and cold
With delicate touch, striving to reach and hold
Our hidden consciousness.

And see how everywhere
Love comforts, strengthens, helps, and saves us all;
What opportunities of good befall
To make life sweet and fair.

A CROWN, AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

It was a busy day with the florist. All hands were at work making bouquets, crosses, wreaths, and filling baskets. The florist, Karl Breitman, was at work himself. Presently a carriage stopped, and a tall, elegantly-dressed young lady came into the shop. Karl stepped forward to take her order.

"I wish to leave an order for a crown of white flowers for a funeral to-morrow morning," she said.

"I am so sorry, madame, but, as madame sees, we are so busy. A wedding to-night, a funeral to-morrow, half a dozen parties, and so many baskets ordered—it is quite impossible," answered the little German, politely.

The young lady looked disappointed, but as she turned to go, Mrs. Breitman stopped her.

"I will see to it, miss, that your order is filled. Only leave it with me."

To speak truthfully, Mrs Breitman was a miserly soul, and could not bear the thought of losing the prospective money, for she saw by the carriage at the door that this was a wealthy customer.

"Thank you," said the lady; "it is kind of you. I want a crown of pure white flowers."

"That will be very expensive, miss."

"Perhaps a little cross of violets on the top would suit you, we make so many," suggested Mrs. Breitman, her eyes sparkling as the lady assented, for violets were just coming into season, and very expensive.

"Yes, that will look well. Here is my card, which you must tie on it. The funeral is to-morrow, at ten, and I shall expect this to be very handsome. Mind. I shall be there and see it."

"Yes, miss," replied Mrs. Breitman, glancing at the book. "Oh, in Thirty-fifth street! I thought, maybe, it was for Mrs. Willis' funeral; that is to-morrow morning, and we have a large order for that,"

"Good afternoon, miss. Shall I send you the bill?"

"No; I will call and pay you."

The florist's wife as she went back picked up the card, saying' "I wonder who she is!" On the pasteboard she read in old English letters the name, "Mary Lester, Fifth avenue."

"Ha, Karl," she called, I have gained a customer—one who does not care for expense."

"Thou wilt have to arrange the flowers thyself, Katrine," answered he crossly. "We will be up half of the night before."

Katrine nodded. When the bridal banquet was disposed of and her husband had gone off to superintend the floral decorations of the church where the marriage was to be, she began to make the crown. "Life and Death!" she muttered, as her deft fingers wove the creamy roses with the snow-white ones, arranging the odorous sprays of lilies with dentzia. "Brides and corpses! We florists deck them both, and flowers serve for one as well as the other." Then she fell to thinking of the lady, Mrs. Willis, who was to be buried to-morrow. "Four crosses, six wreaths, a crown, and loose flowers," said she to herself. "He loved her well. It's not two years since I made her bridal bouquet. Dear heart! I wish to night's bride a long life."

It was with a sigh of relief that Miss Lester threw herself back in the coupe beside a portly matron in black velvet. "Oh, mamma," exclaimed she, "I do hate this unreal, foolish fashion of sending flowers to dead people. They have a large order for a Mrs. Willis' funeral there at the florist's, and our flowers might just as well go to her as to Cousin Marianne's. We didn't know George; we don't know Mrs. Willis."

"No, love," replied Mrs. Lester. But it is expected of us in one case and not in the ather, and Marianne would be hurt and vexed if we send no flowers for her husband's funeral, and although I deprecate the custom as much as you, still it is as well to do as the world does."

"The world shall never lay down laws for me," said Mary energetically, "I think for a friend to strew flowers on the person of a loved one who has gone is beautiful; but, oh, this reduction of poetical sentiment to fashion's edicts," and she smote her little palms together so violently as to make her mother start.

"Don't do that, Mary. It is not lady-like. Tell me, did you order the crown made as I desired?" They then drifted on into a conversation upon the quality, style, and price of flowers. "Making up orders for Mrs. Willis' funeral?" observed Mrs. Lester at last. "I wonder if that is Clara Spencer, who was married about two years ago to Williard Willis. You have seen them at church Mary? Their pew is three ahead of ours."

"Yes, I remember," answered Mary, thoughtfully. She spoke little on her way home, and was rallied by her mother for her absent air. "I am thinking," said she, briefly. She did not like to say that her thoughts were full of that tall, handsome man, with his little blonde wife, who had sat just before them in church. Sunday, after Sunday, Mary had seen them together, and she was wondering if he had loved her much; if he grieved sorely for her loss. How sorely Mary did not know.

Willard Willis was bowed in grief for the loss of his wife, his little Clara. He felt keenly too, now that she was gone, that he had not valued her enough, had treated her too much like a child. Now that death had laid his cold seal upon her, all her faults were forgotten, and only the winning, loving ways remembered which had won his heart before his marriage.

It was the morning of the funeral. The air was heavy with the scent of flowers. His sister, Mrs. Carr, was arranging the floral devices about the fair marble figure in its last resting place.

"How many beautiful flowers there are!" said she, through her sobs, to some of the other relatives. "Look, Sarah, what a beautiful cross James Hubbell has sent her. You know people said he wanted to marry her. And this crown—I never did see anything so perfectly beautiful! Look! all roses, and none of these horrid japonicas. See these violets in the little cross."

"It is handsome!" cried Helen Willard, turning the card over. "Mary Lester, who is she, Sarah?"

Sarah Spencer the sister of the departed one, shook her head. "I never heard Clara speak of her."

She ought to be either a very intimate friend or a relative to send anything so handsome as this. It never cost less than forty dollars."

"I'll ask Willard," said Mrs. Carr, starting forward with the crown in her hand.

Helen pulled her dress. Not now. It is most time for the funeral to begin, and he feels so bad, and I wouldn't if I were you."

Well, I'll put it aside, and after the service I can ask him.

When the last rites were over, Willard Willis returned mournfully alone. The first thing he saw was the crown upon the mantel, where his sister had placed it. All his love rushed over him at the sight of it, and scalding tears filled his eyes.

Willard found his once pleasant, cheerful home now so lonely and desolate without its presiding genius that he could no longer bear it, and about six weeks after his wife's death he left for Europe, seeking oblivion and interest in new scenes. At first he grieved much, but his wife had been really childish, foolish, and frivolous. His greater intellect was caught by her extreme beauty and winning ways, but these charms were beginning to lose their power before her death, and he felt now a sort of freedom for which he often reproached himself. After a year of absence he returned to America and reopened his house. One day as he entered the long unused and darkened parlors, he saw on the mantel the wire frame-work of the once fresh and lovely crown, with the faded flowers hanging from it. Detaching the card, he rang for the maid to remove it, and he stood by the window, in the flood of sunshine he had just let in, watching her. She was shocked. "To think of dear missus only gone a year, and he ordering that crown, which she was sure he had been keepin' as a soveney, away to the ash-heap!"

Willard was trying to analyze his feelings. Were they grief, or regret, or relief? Which was uppermost he could not tell. Then he glanced at the bit of pasteboard he was toying with, and read, "Mary Lester." All at once he remembered his sister writing to him of the mystery attached to the crown he had just ordered away, how neither his wife's family, nor his, knew Miss Lester, and how very singular it was for a young lady to send a widower funeral flowers for his wife! Yes, he was a widower! He smiled and looked in the long mirror. The title had been associated in his mind with gray hair and old age, and he saw the reflection of a man still young and handsome.

His reverie was interrupted by Mrs. Carr. "Oh, Williard, I am glad you are at home. Now, do be a good brother, and take Helen to Mrs. Hubbell's party this evening. I cannot go, and she has set her heart on it. Don't disappoint the child. Oh, I know you are in mourning," seeing him glance at his dress, "but Clara has been dead over a year now. Sarah Spencer is going, and she was Clara's own sister. Don't disappoint poor little Helen!"

Willard was just going to say "no," when Helen herself came running into the parlor, and looking up appealingly at her brother, with tears in her eyes. He could not refuse his favorite little sister, and promised that he would go, although he feared he would feel out of place in a gay assembly. But when, once more in evening dress, with his pretty sister on his arm, he entered Mrs. Hubbell's parlors, and met with gentle greetings on all sides, he felt as if he were again in his own element.

After supper his hostess captured him, saying, "Mr. Willis, I am going to introduce you to a lovely young friend of mine who does not dance," and leading him to a lady in pink, she pronounced the cabalistic words, "Mr. Willis allow me to present you to Miss ——" The name was lost in the crash of the band.

Williard gave her his arm and led her to a reception room on the other side of the hall.

Willard found the young lady a most delightful conversationalist, and could hardly believe they had been talking two hours, until convinced by his own watch.

The next Sunday Willard joined his new acquaintance coming out of church, and, accompanying her home, received an invitation to call, which he availed himself of very soon. He dicovered her name to be Miss Lester, and soon found himself indentifying her with the lady who had sent the crown. One evening, hearing her mother call her Mary, these suspicions grew stronger, and they were confirmed when he compared the address on the card in his possession with her residence.

He found Miss Lester occupying a large share of his thoughts. If he was pleased with a book, she must read it; no plan was undertaken without her approbation; and as Willard knew all the symptoms, he soon knew he was in love, deeply in love with Mary Lester.

"It is all those flowers!" thought he. "If she had never sent them I would never have thought of her again again after our casual meeting; but I wonder——." Then he asked himself for the thousandth time. "Why did she send me this crown?". Finally he concluded to ask her, which was, after all, the wisest plan. To his great disappointment, she denied all knowledge of it; but when convinced by her card, she recollected sending a crown to her cousin Marianne on her husband's funeral.

"It was some fearful mistake of the florist," said she at length. "Oh, Mr. Willis, what must you have thought me capable of! Setting my cap at you the moment you were available!" and she buried her face, suffused with blushes, in her hands.

"To speak truly, I did not put that construction on, but it does look like it. Oh, Mary, how could you do it! And I, a poor, helpless innocent man, have walked right into the snare, for you have caught me. Mary, my darling, I love you truly," taking her hands down. "Don't hide your pretty face, or, if you must, hide it here," drawing her head to his shoulder.

Need the rest be told? Mr. Willis, No. 2, thinks widowers very bold wooers, but her husband says she encouraged him at first before he ever dreamed of marrying again, and this is the only rock on which this happy couple split. And in their happiness the dead is not forgotten for a pretty rosy-cheeked little girl bears the name of Clara Spencer.

Interesting Discovery.

In a recent letter from a correspondent in Rome, we find the following interesting item:

A remarkably interesting discovery has been made here in Rome in these last days. On Wednesday, when the workmen were busy removing, brick by brick, the high altar in the Church of the Twelve Apostles—which edifice is undergoing a thorough repair—they came upon the relics of St. Philip and St. James minor, the cousins of the Savior. It was known that this basilica, which dates from the days of Constantine, did receive in the fourth or fifth century, from the East, the bodies of these martyrs, and that they were interred within its limits, but the precise spot was not known; indeed, according to tradition, the relics had been so concealed that they were never to be discovered until the day of judgment. An ancient MS., also found lately among the venerable archives of the convent attached to the Basilica, did say that the burying place of the two apostles (claimed to be among the special protectors of Rome) existed beneath the steps of the high altar. But this had only been read by a few of the monks, so that it was a great surprise to most people when that morning's work brought to light a great stone slab with an equilateral cross in alt-relief, reaching to either side, covering in an empty chamber with rough-hewn walls. And to one side and exactly beneath the site of the altar table another chamber, plated with Phrygian marble, containing a beech-wood coffin in a very decayed condition, but having within it the bones and ashes of the two apostles. That same afternoon the Commission of Sacred Archæology visited the site and drew up their statement before anything was disturbed. The coffin was then carefully taken up and placed in a new one prepared to receive it, and they then came upon a slab or marble with a round hole in it, such as used to be placed before the tombs of martyred saints. The aperture was made to pass a handkerchief or bunch of flowers through till they touched the venerated remains that laid within. The legal documents having been drawn up and signed by all who were privileged to be present the outer-casing was sealed up and put in charge of the monk who has the care of the relic department in the Basilica.

Extensively Visited.

Chiselhurst, where the late Emperor breathed his last, continues to be visited by many persons, both English and French. The mortuary hangings in the little church, which contains the remains of the Emperor, have all been taken down, and the interior has resumed its wonted aspect, which, though simple, does not lack solemnity and grace. While the decorations were being removed a continuous stream of visitors passed into the church for the purpose of getting some little remembrancer of the sad event. Immortelles were sold outside the churchyard gate, and numerous emblematic devices found ready purchasers at every turn between the railway station and the church. A large box filled with wreaths of violets and other flowers stood open at the side of the porch, and every one who entered was invited to detach a small bunch of spray and carry it off. A beautiful wreath of camelias, violets and lilies had attached to it by a ribbon of black silk a little card, on which was written, in a clear, fine hand, "De la part de la Princess Beatrice." Next to a white amaranthine wreath sent by Queen Victoria was one which bore the name of Prince Leopold. In an distinguishable heap were wreaths; from all the members of the English royal family, and the repose on such a bed of flowers as a hundred different hands at least must have helped to spread. Mass is said daily in the church, and the utmost reverence is perceived in the conduct of those who attend the exercises.

THE price of tickets for the Inaugura ball will be $20, double the price on such an occasion heretofore.

THE SEASONS.

(From the German.)

Hay, and corn, and buds, and flowers,
Snow, and ice and fruit, and wine—
Suns, and seasons, sleets, and showers,
Bring in turn, these gifts divine.
Spring blows, Summer glows,
Autumn reaps, Winter keeps,
Spring prepares, Summer provides,
Autumn hoards, and Winter hides.
Come, then, friends, their praises sound
Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring,
As they run their yearly round.
Each in turn with gladness sing!
Time crops blessings as he flies—
Time makes ripe, and time makes wise.

THE FASHIONS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

There are some new features in the India shawls prepared for the spring. The new designs are arranged two different corners, one light and the other dark; the first is suitable for bright days, the last for wintery weather. The designs are intricate arabesques wrought in subdued quaint colors, such as olive, moss green, and the dull Pompeian red, instead of the gay Magenta and grass green shades formerly used. The ugly "lightning" stripes and rivers of the white once so conspicuous have disappeared, and the white lines now used have a black edge to shade and soften them, and are merely introduced to fill out the curious involved figures, the palms and arabesques of color, of which the shawl is composed.

FROM $600 TO $700

seems to be a standard price for fine, well-wrought shawls, square, and almost covered with embroidery, leaving only a very small plain space for a centre. Two years ago such shawls cost from $800 to $1,000. Black centres are preferred to all others; then scarlet, and the least favored is white. Those shawls that are pervaded by dusky olive hues, soft and sombre, are the first choice this season.

THE DECCA SHAWL

is made of pure camel's-hair, and its embroidery is genuine hand-work done in the new designs and colors; but it differs from more expensive India shawls in being made of a single piece of cashmere, a plain foundation on which the embroidery is done, instead of being made up of tiny pieces separately wrought and intricately put together. It is a heavy, soft, warm, and handsome shawl, and costs $100.

BREAKFAST AND HOUSE SHAWLS

of scarlet or black camel's hair, with India-wrought harlequin borders, are sold as low as from $35 to $50. These are good-sized squares. The scarlet centres are sold by the yard for $20 a yard. India long shawls, in gay stripes, are excellent for extra carriage, wraps and for traveling, they cost from $30 to $100. The imitation India shawls copy the colored India patterns of real Cashmeres admirably, they cost $50, and after all are only imitations.

SPRING DOLMANS.

The Dolmans that knowing ones predict are to be the fashionable wraps for the spring will have extremely long side pieces, or sleeves, reaching to the knee, and in some cases almost to the edge of the dress skirt. Soft twilled summer cloth of the olive tints, gray and brown of camel's hair, and black cashmeres are the fabrics of which they will be composed. Worsted and silk laces in guipuire designs, and of the color of the garment, will be the trimming. Lace-like passementeries will also be largely imported.

GIRLS' SAILORS SUITS.

The furnishing houses are now preparing for early spring and sea-side wear pretty sailor suits of twilled washing flannel, either pink, creamy white, or else navy blue. They are made with the sailor blouse, sailor collar, pockets, sash, and plain skirt, and are trimmed with wide white braid or else with bias bands of cashmere. These little dresses, with white Normandy caps, were the most tasteful costumes worn last season by girls, and will be the popular fancy for the spring and summer.

PANIER PUFFS.

Some of the most expensive dresses lately imported are draped by cords to form the huge round panier puff which was so much satirized when introduced four years ago. This puff is barely tolerable on trained skirts, when caught up by a sash, as they now are, but is out of all proportion and symmetry on the short skirts of street suits. Nevertheless, the rumor is that short skirts, so pretty, convenient, and jaunty, are to reappear in the spring accompanied by the objectionable puffs.

SPANISH COMBS, ETC.

The high-backed Spanish combs are much worn with full dress coiffures. They are exceedingly becoming to round, full, youthful countenances, but should be avoided by ladies with slender oval faces. The comb is not always worn at the back of the head, but is often placed on one side, as if put there by accident. The Josephine coiffure, with its *pouf* of tresses and short curls, is worn higher than ever. The fashion of dressing the hair very high is admirable for house toilettes, but is not becoming when surmounted by a bonnet. Many ladies with dark brown and black hair have abandoned

CRIMPS

altogether, and use soft finger puffs or smooth tresses above the forehead. Very light hair is worn in as many fluffy crimps as formerly. A slight fringe of hair, so tightly crimped that when combed each hair seems to stand out separately, is placed above the forehead, and falls from beneath a wide thick plait of three tresses that is laid flatly around the head. This Skye-terrier ornament is only adopted by blondes. Dark brown and black hair would kink too much if arranged in this way, consequently the fringe above the forehead is left almost straight, or is arranged in fanciful half-curved locks. Parting the hair on the side is also occasionally seen, and is very becoming to piquant faces.

IN PLACING A THICK PLAIT OF HAIR

round the top of the head, ladies should take pains to make it lie flatly and close to the head, instead of standing it erect like a crown, as that makes the head look larger, and to be stylish now it must be as small as possible. For the same reason all appearance of a coil at the back must be avoided, and only a little jaunty *pouf* on top to be arranged. Pomades, oil and bandoline are no longer used. The hair is worn in its natural color, with only the beautiful gloss that nature gives, but which requires care and much brushing to develop and preserve.

DUST CAPS.

A dust cap that entirely covers the hair should be worn by ladies while sweeping and attending to the rougher domestic duties that fall to the lot of many housewives. It is merely a round piece, measuring about half a yard across the centre. Finish the edge with a narrow hem, and stitch a tape casing an inch from the edge all around on the wrong side.—[Harper's Bazar.

FARM NOTES.

GARDEN WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

But little can be done this month in the garden, if it was properly put in order, and well cleaned of rubbish before winter. If not, no time is to be lost in doing such preparatory work. Getting in a good supply of manure is important also, and preparing all that is necessary for hot beds and cold frames.

LETTUCE may now be set in cold frames.

POTATOES.—As soon as the soil permits, plant Early Rose Potatoes.

PEAS.—A few early peas may be planted, this month, should the weather be favorable. Tom-Thumbs are best, for they are easily protected, should a cold freeze set in after they are up.

ONIONS can be set out for seed.

ONION SEED can be sown—we mean to be understood at all times as referring to this section of our State—at the South, all seeds may be sown from 20 to 30 days sooner than with us, and the same period of time later at the North. We only give our own experience of past years in these suggestions about the garden.

BEETS.—We have sown Beets in February, and they did well.

GRAPES may be pruned this month.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES can be trimmed and thinned. [Maryland Farmer.

"DOMESTIC CONCENTRATED MANURE."

Joseph Frost sends to the Boston Cultivator, a communication entitled "a compost as is a compost" in which he says:

Below find rule for preparing my "Domestic Concentrated Manure," which I have used for 3 years for corn: Take two parts of decomposed sheep manure (or fine cattle manure), one part hen manure, one part unleached ashes, one part of plaster, all incorporated together, and thoroughly worked over twice or more; keep under cover ten days. All the ingredients are at the command of all farmers without much expense.

I have experimented with it the past 3 years; spreading on stable manure, and thoroughly incorporating it into the soil, with an ox cultivator, working the land with a corn worker, marking the rows regularly both ways. Apply a handful to each hill. My crops of corn have been 25 per cent. better than before I went into the use of the composition. In 1871 York County fair gave me the highest premium for corn.

FANCY FOWL.

Very many persons seem to think that because beauty and utility are not the same, they must be antagonistic. But do beautiful colors in a fowl's plumage make its flesh less juicy and appetizing after having been upon the gridiron? To be sure, "fancy" hues do not necessarily, and of themselves, produce good in regard to useful qualities, but neither do they necessarily do harm.

Only those who love fowls—that is, those who take an interest in them and study their peculiarities—are the ones who will be likely to affect any improvement as to their economical value, and it is these very keepers who may also, as a matter of course, be expected to have their eyes caught by externals, and who will prefer some particular hues and colors.

I am convinced that breeding for fancy and to a standard, provided due prominence is given to symmetry and size, and all "in-and-in breeding" strictly avoided, is not detrimental to utility, and that birds thus bred will always compare more than favorably with common stock, supposing neither to be bred with any special reference to extraordinary prolificness, as is not generally the case with either fancy fowls or the common sorts. [Poultry World.

INTERESTING FACTS IN BEE-KEEPING.

At the meeting of the North American Bee-Keepers, Society, at Indianapolis, recently, Mr. Quinby advised the members of the convention to let the "patent hive man" severely alone. He said any hive that contains frames of convenient size and shape is suited to the use of the honey extractor. Dr. Baker called attention to the value of bee-keeping for the ladies, as a pleasant and profitable industry. Mr. Lucas had no doubt that bees could be taught to know their keeper. Mrs. Tupper said that there appeared a wide difference in the disposition of swarms. Though they may not know their owner, they are susceptible of certain kinds of treatment. She would select queen bees from those hives of a mild disposition, and, in that way, in time might expect a more amiable race of bees. It was certain that hives that are often opened are the least belligerent. Mr. Moon would breed only from those hives which show an amiable disposition. One gentlean was of the opinion that smoke and gentle handling was better than moral suasion. The subject of adulterated honey came up for discussion. The first premium at the Illinois State Fair, held at Ottawa, was taken on honey that was wholly made from sugar, and that, too, in competition with honey gathered from white clover, basswood and other natural sources. This announcement astonished the sages of the society, who had supposed that the combs could not be made for sugar. It seems that the phrase "bees gather honey" is not quite true in all respects. It appears that at the United States fair, held in Chicago in 1869, the honey that took the first premium was made in the same summer—from brown and coffee sugar. It was suggested that a hive of bees may be kept in a parlor, making honey from sugar. Mrs. Tupper said that extracted honey would not sour if it was not heated, but it should not be put into tight bottles under two or three days. She said the sweet of flowers is called honey, but coffee sugar is not honey. The president said that it was held that the sweet of flowers was changed into honey by the addition of Prussic acid, derived from the body of the bee. The next meeting of the society will be held at Louisville, Kentucky.

VARIETIES.

AN Iowa lady is paying an election bet, by kissing the winner once a month.

A MISSOURI girl recently anointed the head of her faithless lover with hot glue.

IT has been suggested that the name of the national capital be changed to "White Washington."

HOMŒOPATHY was introduced into Pennsylvania forty years ago, and there are now 435 physicians of that school practicing in the State.

A CHICAGO tailor encourages precipitate matrimonial overtures by offering to furnish wedding outfits at 10 per cent. discount if ordered before the 1st of March.

THE editor of the Home Journal published in Houston, Texas, propose to increase the circulation of his paper by sending it at half price to all who marry during the year.

A LITTLE boy who sang "I want to be an angel" in Sunday-school with so much energy that he almost choked himself, confessed to an enterprising reporter that he really wanted to be a captain on a canal boat.

A FARMER'S wife in Dakota thoughtlessly used a bundle of old letters to stuff up the cracks in their cabin, and the farmer is now in search of the writer of them with a shot gun.

"NO hoop skirts are now seen in the streets of Paris," says a correspondent, from which we infer that the questionable habit of raised dresses on the street crossing has ceased.

ANGORA cats, which used to be common drawing room pets in the days of our grandmothers, are said to be coming into fashion again. They are valuable in proportion to the pure whiteness and the length of their silky hair, and their purr is softer and more musical than that of the ordinary cat.

A PRIVATE letter from Moscow speaks of the usual success achieved by Mme. Nilsson in that city and in St Petersburg. She has been called before the curtain thirty four times, and has received over one hundred bouquets in one evening. Many valuable presents have been made to her, among them a silver-gilt tea service of great beauty.

A MAN in Berea, Ohio, thought he would milk his cow with mittens on, one cold morning last week, but hardly had the lacteal fluid commenced to fizzle in the pail, when the cow handed him one on the right ear with her hind foot, and the next moment he was soaring like an angel through the barn-yard sky, crowned with a badly battered tin milk-pan.

RECENTLY a proof-sheet of the list of members of the Michigan House of Representatives was given out, on which corrections were to be made if any errors were discovered. Soon after, the compiler of the Manual received the following note from one of the single men: "In proof-sheet of Manual in House, I see you say I am married. Please correct, or send the woman around and oblige."

A NEW YORK auctioneer, who has been severely tried by the uncertain whims of lady customers, says: "The presence of those who attend merely to see the fun is endurable, but the lady who bids a certain article of cloth up to nine cents a yard, and when it is knocked down to her decides to take one yard, he regards as a blot on the civilization of the nineteenth century."

A SAN FRANCISCO man who chewed gum suspected his Chinese servant of pilfering the bits that he left in his desk, and neatly baited a trap for the Celestial thief by leaving some soft candies in the same place, having filled each bit of sweetness with cayenne pepper. The Chinaman spent half an hour in close communion with the water-faucet, and pieces of gum are quite safe in that office now.

A KENTUCKY society item: "On Friday of last week, near Owenton, Thomas Health, in company with nine other young men, went to within a short distance of the house of Miss Lena Ballard, whose father opposed her marriage with Health. One of the party advanced and gave a concerted signal. The girl started, with the old gentleman in hot pursuit. The race was close and determined, but the girl got in ahead and was born off on the horse behind Health, amid the cheers of the party, while the disconsolate returned to console those of his household. The party hastened to the residence of a magistrate, where they were soon pronounced man wife,"

WHEN a rosebud is formed, if the sky is soft, and the sky is genial, it is not long before it bursts, for the life within it is so abundant that it can no longer contain it all, but in blossomed whiteness and swimming fragrance it must needs let forth its joy, and gladden all the air. And if, when thus ripe, it refused to expand, it would quickly rot at heart and die. And Christian charity is just piety with its petals fully spread, developing itself, and making a happier world. The religion which fancies that it loves God when it never evinces love to its brother, is not piety; but a poor mildewed theology—a dogma with a worm in its heart.—[James Hamilton.

A WRITER in Appleton's Journal thinks hissing at theatres allowable, provided the audible mark of disapprobation be directed towards those who really deserve it. He says: "At the theatre let people indignantly hiss the musician who come stumbling noisily into their places in the midst of the important scene at the close of each act. Let them hiss late comers, who come heedlessly bustle into their seats, to the disturbance of the whole assemblage; hiss the men and women who rush from their places before the play is over; hiss, relentlessly hiss, the chattering and noisy groups so often assembled in the private boxes."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873

CALDWELL declines to swear to his statement published a few days ago. It is said if he does he will be charged with perjury.

IT is announced that Judge RICHARDSON, now Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will succeed BOUTWELL, should the latter succeed in his Senatorial aspirations.

CONGRESSMEN NEGLEY declines to make any explanation concerning his alleged "pincher" resolution regarding the Pacific Railroad Company. General, our columns are open for anything you choose to say in regard to this matter.

CAMERON has been before the Judiciary Committee advocating the bill which provides for a new judicial district in this State. It is plain to be seen now that the old scoundrel has several pets for whom he desires to procure paying situations.

SENATOR RAMSEY'S attempt to call up his Postal Telegraph bill on Thursday was received with general laughter, as was Senator GRAHAM'S vote on the same question in the Pennsylvania legislature. That goose is cooked so far as this session is concerned. Corruption may do something for it in the next.

IN Maine it is proposed to punish with death persons found guilty of placing obstructions on railroad tracks. A contemporary thinks and we agree with it, that it would be well to add a clause for the adequate punishment of railway officials and railway employees where accidents occur through criminal negligence.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in order to accommodate the immense traffic now seeking facilities, intends to lay four tracks the entire length of the road; to enable it to accomplish this an increase of the capital has been authorized by the Legislature. When this has been completed, it will make the Central the greatest road in this or any other country.

So far, there has been imported from Virginia three hundred negroes to mine coal in the Powers and other mines in the vicinity of Youngstown, Ohio, and it is said that the experiment has proved so successful that other companies propose to import largely. Truly, between the negroes and Chinese the outlook is not very bright for white workingmen.

THE argument is beginning to crop out that the steady increase of the Public Debt since GRANT'S re-election has been occasioned because our taxes have been reduced too much, and we may soon expect to find the organs grinding to the tune that in order to carry on the Government and prevent this steady increase, it is absolutely necessary to lay on heavier taxes. There is nothing like taking time by forelock and educating the minds of the people up to what is coming.

As we predicted a few days ago, the debt statements for January and February showing an increase of over two millions have effectual disposed of all projects for the further reduction of the revenue by the repeal of any existing taxes. A Washington correspondent informs us that the stamp taxes have for some time been selected by general consent as the next to be abolished, and numerous bills for the purpose have been introduced during the present session. The Ways and Means Committee agreed on Friday, to report all these bills adversely. They include bills for the repeal of the tax on matches, on bank checks, and on proprietary medicines, perfumery, cosmetics, and other toilet articles. The Committee also report adversely on the petition of certain importers of perfumery for a change of the law to permit the stamps to be put upon the packages instead of upon each separate article.

A BIG EGG.

Senator SHERMAN has introduced a bill providing that two or more National Banks may consolidate; there is not much danger from the consolidation of two of these concerns, it is the little word MORE under which lies concealed the danger. That word simply means to authorize all the National banks to join their hands in one grand corporation, in comparison with which the old Monster with which the Democracy has such a tussle in 1832, was the merest pigmy. Pigmy though it was in comparison with SHERMAN'S *monstrum horrendum*, it required all the resolution of the people led by ANDREW JACKSON himself, to kill it. With its loans and discounts it fought the people's ballots for years; until finally it went down in one tremendous ruin.

Then our people were comparatively pure. Now such a joining together of the Money Power, connected with the overbearing practices of the general government would be adding union to the strength it now possesses, and present a joining together of the Purse and the Sword which would give us Despotism or Revolution within the next twenty years.

SILENCE, MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION.

Silence, is one of the most expressive and at times one of the most powerful sentiments of human language. It may be approbatory or condemnatory. It may invite or repel. It depends not wholly upon itself, but on the previous and surrounding circumstances. When one looks for appreciation, noisy applause is by no means the only proof of its existence. Silence may mean clear assent to a given proposition, or it may betoken dissent. It may conceal, or it may betray. It may protect, or it may ruin individuals or bodies of individuals. The silence of nature is sometimes but the immediate precursor of her most terrible perturbations. One peculiarly gifted with the act of silence; fully qualified to judge when to speak and when to be silent, has a power concerning which the flippant, fluent orator of the hour has no adequate conception.

Division, has many meanings besides its arithmetical significance. It is very important in figures, and is used to bring down large sums to smaller and more easily managed figures; and where persons may be interested, to apportion to each his rightful share, or in fact his share, right or wrong. A division in a party is sometimes very injurious to the party. A division among parties is often beneficial.

These are equal and unequal divisions; as for example, where one says "tails I win, heads you lose;" or as in the noted case between the Indian and whiteman, hunters, where the astute civilized "never says turkey once," to the unsophisticated (See Chitty on pleadings,) where two members of a corporation, or of a legislative body, agree to defraud—now the correct expression is, to be "sharp" to the amount of half a million of dollars, and each takes a quarter of a million, that is equal division Where a man who "desires to do good"—a national philanthropist, devotes a million of dollars (other people's money) to secure the public passage of a private bill, and gives one thousand to one member and ten thousand to another, that is an equal division because it is measured by the legislative caliber of the member. The bigger the bore, the larger the sum. Large augurs are more costly than small augurs. Where a million of people each pay ten dollars extra for a manufactured article to a manufacturer, "protected," and the manufacturer pockets the ten millions extra, it is obviously an exactly equal division.

Multiplication is used in various senses, but one who understands multiplication never loses anything by it; although a multiplication, or increase in the number of persons concerned in a *steal*, would seem to have a tendency to reduce the gain of each; but this is easily remedied by augmenting the amount of the steal, *vide* KEMBLE, the famous tragedian, without multiplying cases, or we may refer to the great law Judge TWEED, who proves, that if you multiply tweedle dum by three, it makes tweedle dee; whereas before his time it was supposed there was no difference. See also the plaster cast of the artist GARVEY. In our school boy days, it was pleasant to recite "multiplication is vexation, division's twice as bad; the rule of three it puzzles me and fractions make me mad," but our modern political arithmeticians have smoothed down those rugged paths, and nothing puzzles them. Any quantity of multiplication, division, and fractions, silently pass through their mental organizations and are solved with the utmost ease.

One who understands multiplication, division and silence, is entitled to a diploma, and he can command it any day, in Harrisburg, Pa., a diploma upon which he can travel; even as far as Washington. He will find the doors of the White House (charnel) and the floors of the Congressional houses always ready.

Until recently, it was thought that Pennsylvania led the van in the production of the peculiar species of brain needed for a complete mastery of these arithmetical accomplishments; but the Credit Mobilier expose shows that the master minds in this important branch of economical science hail from Yankee land.

The father of lies took up his abode in New England more than a century ago, and he has had the most prolific brood of children ever known. There is not a legislature in any State or Territory of the Union in which the wonderfully apt children of this venerable gentleman may not be found. They make States, in order to make Yankee Senators; and for this purpose they multiply three white men and five Indians into a hundred thousand—or the requisite number to make a State; then they divide the spoils; giving the nut shells to the people, and bagging the kernel themselves. Meanwhile the people—the dear people submit in silence, to this multiplication of public robbers, and to their division of the peoples life blood.

HON. WM. M'CLELLAND has charge of the memorial from the citizens of Beaver county protesting against Coolie labor, and which was published in these columns a few weeks ago. The *Chronicle* thinks there is "solid meat" in it, while those organs which pretend to be such friends of the workingmen continue to ignore the question altogether.

From The Daily Post, of Feb. 10th.

EX-GOVERNOR GEARY DEAD.

A most startling announcement was that made on Saturday morning last, to the effect that "Governor GEARY died suddenly this morning at the breakfast table." Startling because no one, not even the members of his family, until a few moments preceding his death, had any reason to suppose but that he was enjoying comparatively good health, and that the time for his dissolution was years in the future. His demise should again remind us of the uncertainty of life, and how imprudent we are to make calculations concerning that which is to come.

Governor GEARY has been in public life for a quarter of a century, and until the last ten or a dozen years was closely identified with the Democratic party. He has held several official military and civil positions, and so far as his military career is concerned we have no word of reproach. We always believed him to be courageous and true, but the less that is said of his civil career the better. We do not recall any of the words we have spoken of him in this connection—we believe them all to be true; but for the present are willing to pass them by. We never did believe that GEARY was as venal and corrupt as old STEVENS, COVODE, CAMERON, COLFAX, WILSON, KELLEY, and many more that we could mention, but we did think, and do now think, that he was too pliant a tool in the hands of these bold, bad leaders. For instance, we cannot say that GEARY knew that he was not legally elected Governor in 1869, but that he was made to think he was, in order to carry out the desires of as corrupt a set of scoundrels as ever disgraced any State; and this is one of the ways in which the ring used him. During his six years as Governor, we are pleased to bear testimony to several acts performed which entitled him to the gratitude of all good citizens and to which we propose to allude to at another time.

JOHN WHITE GEARY was born near Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., on December 30, 1819. He was the youngest of four sons and at an early age entered Jefferson College at Cannonsburg. His father having shortly after died, he was compelled to leave college in order to provide for his mother. In a few years he again returned to college and in due time received the honors of graduation. Turning his thoughts to commercial pursuits, he entered a wholesale house in this city, which he soon yielded, commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar. He then spent some years in Kentucky as a civil engineer and was quite successful, making a good sum of money, part of which he used in discharging the whole amount of his deceased father's indebtedness. In 1846 when the Mexican war broke out, General GEARY was among the first to raise a company. He became Lieutenant Colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, participated in a number of battles, was wounded at Chapultepec and returned as Colonel.

In 1849 President POLK appointed him Post-master of San Francisco which he held until the commencement of General TAYLOR'S administration.

In 1856 he was by President PIERCE commissioned Governor of Kansas which he held until March 4, 1857, when he tendered his resignation to the newly elected President, JAMES BUCHANAN.

In the war against rebellion he was among the first to respond to President LINCOLN'S call; was commissioned as Colonel and took part in a number of conflicts in Northern Virginia. He was, for meritorious conduct, appointed Brigadier General, and on the 9th of August, 1862, was slightly wounded in the left foot and severely in the right arm. He subsequently took part in a number of battles; including Gettysburg, and always proved himself one of the most valiant of soldiers.

In 1866 he was nominated by the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and elected Governor over Hon. HEISTER CLYMER by over 17,000 majority, and at the close of his first term was renominated by the same party, and by JOHN COVODE'S figuring was elected Governor for a second term by a little more than four thousand majority. His second term closed on the 21st of January last, since when, he has resided on Walnut street, Harrisburg, and from whence his funeral will take place some day this week.

THE *Nation* reports a rupture between GRANT and some of the Radical leaders. Its advices indicate that the President does not care to recognize the services these gentlemen rendered to his cause during the late campaign, but claims that the result of the election was due almost entirely to his own popularity, and that he had to carry them through as so much weight. There can be no doubt about it that his popularity helped HARTRANFT, as strong appeals were made that in case the State was lost to the corrupt party in October, GRANT would lose it in November.

THERE seems to be, to say the least, a suspicious look about the alleged insanity of GAFFNEY, the Buffalo murderer. The Buffalo *Express* says that he had exhibited no peculiarities of demeanor after receiving sentence until he was visited by his brother-in law, who said to him, "GAFFNEY, you're crazy. Do you understand, GAFFNEY? You're a crazy man." Shortly afterwards the first symptoms of "insanity" were evinced.

ANOTHER gigantic scheme is on foot to plunder the Treasury. It is nothing less than the assumption by the General Government of the debts of the Southern States to the extent of $125,000,000. A Washington correspondent says:

The scheme originates with certain bankers in New York, who are large holders of bonds issued by the carpet-bag governments of the South. They have employed Lobby agents to quietly broach the project to Congressmen, and these lobbyists have been engaged several days in this work. They have endeavored to keep the movement as secret as possible until they see what strength they can count upon, for fear of the hostile criticism of the press. They have been disappointed in getting the support among Democratic members which they looked for. Their expectation was that the Democrats would vote in a body for the scheme, together with all the Southern Republicans. The argument in favor of this monstrous raid on the Treasury is that the Southern States have suffered greatly by the war and by the bad civil governments forced upon them since, and that it would be an act of noble generosity for the United States to relieve them of a burden of debt incurred without the consent of their citizens who hold property, and which is a serious burden upon them, hindering their growth and development. The real motive of the men who have looked up this job is, of course, no consideration for the impoverished South, but a desire for a heavy profit on the bonds they hold. These bonds were bought at prices ranging from 20 to 80 cents on a dollar. Large quantities cost the holders nothing, for they were stolen outright by connivance with thievish State officials. The profit that would accrue by their conversion into United States bonds would be enormous—probably not less than $50,000,000. There is, of course, no prospect that the job can be got through Congress at this session, and it is probable that its advocates will not feel sufficiently encouraged to put it in the form of a bill. The existence of the scheme shows, however, that Credit Mobilier developments have not had the effect to seriously demoralize the lobby.

AMONG the pen pictures of members of the Constitutional Convention furnished by the Philadelphia *Press* is the following of

HON. DANIEL KAINE.

The Democratic member from Uniontown, Fayette county, the Hon. Daniel Kaine, is a tall man, with a side face something like that of Gen. Cameron, and hair like Mr. Sumner's—dark iron gray, thick and full; he wears no beard, is 56 years of age, and a member of the bar of Fayette county since 1840. He is a native of Lebanon county, but early in life moved to Fayette, and there studied law with Gen. Joshua B. Howell. He has served in many public capacities, and always evinced perfect integrity in the discharge of his duties. He was prothonotary in early life, and during the war was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He is one of the trustees of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, located in Centre county. He has, of all the members, the best voice for a large deliberative body, and can always be heard distinctly. He is a good parliamentarian, a sound lawyer, and a clear thinker. He is very slightly stooped, dresses in black, wears frock coat and stand-up collar. He is chairman of the Committee on Commissions, Offices, Oath of Office, and Incompatibility of Office, and is on the Judiciary Committee. He is a real earnest worker, and takes active part in every discussion had in the house. He is a fine-looking man, appears to be fearless and unprejudiced, and no one is more determined to be understood.

THE St Paul *Pioneer* thinks that it is the Democrats now who should ask Radicals how they like crow.

Let us ask Grant partizans, then, how they like Colfax crow, as far as they have got? How do they like swallowing Wilson crow, Dawes crow, Garfield crow, Logan crow, Kelley crow, Pomeroy crow, and the buzzard gorge of Credit Mobilier? How does Louisiana crow set on their stomachs? How about the foul birds of Nevada, South Carolina, Arkansas, and Alabama? How do they relish the posthumous remains of Saint Thad. Stevens, with his $80,000 bribe? What but nastiness and reeking foulness have the party leaders furnished for the delectation of their followers? No "Greeley crow" in theirs, eh? We think not. Instead of purity and virture, they are gorging on the "ill omened bird of night."—the rottenness and stench of unmitigable infamy.

THE N. Y. *Star* thinks that the experiment with Coolie labor at Beaver Falls is not a success. Population is falling off, property is declining, trade is at a stand still and

The one hundred and sixty-five coolies at the Beaver Falls cutlery do not need even so small a concern as a "one-horse" grocery to supply their wants. They do not expend one dollar in the improvement of the town, in building churches or supporting schools. Every shopkeeper in the place might shut up his establishment, so far as their trade is concerned. They are exactly what they seem—human machines made abroad and imported into this country free of duty. And we think we have a perfect right to demand, if these machines are imported free, that English cutlery, French goods, and German industries shall come here without a tariff.

IT appears that the jury in the case of Mrs. WHARTON, charged with an attempt to poison Mr. VAN NESS, have disagreed and have been discharged. Thus ends the second trial of Mrs. WHARTON on the charge of poisoning. She is now held to bail to appear when called upon to answer another charge of attempting to poison Mrs. VAN NESS. While we offer no opinion in these cases, but accept the action of the juries as showing that crime has not been proved, it is only fair to say that the determined hostility to this woman on the part of certain medical men, whose reputation for professional knowledge is at stake, and on the part of the Baltimore population, savors very much of persecution.—*Herald*.

SENATOR PATTERSON did not decline the call to the Presidency of the Ohio Agricultural College and its Professorship of Moral Philosophy, but waited to be informed by the Ohio Board of agriculture that they had reconsidered and cancelled the offer. In this connection the following is *apropos*:

Jim Nye, like other blessings, brightens as he takes his flight. On hearing of Mr. Patterson's purpose to go before the Poland Committee again and "explain" his letter of January 4, 1873, to Oakes Ames, Jim strolled over to the New Hampshire Senator's desk, slapped him on the back, and uttered winged words as follows: "Patterson if I wanted to take out a patent for a d—d fool, *I'd send you to the Patent Office as my model.*"

POOR POMEROY!

TOPEKA, Ks., February 9.—The Pomeroy Investigation Committee has been engaged for the past two days in taking the testimony of Senatar York. He

Reiterates His Statement

that Pomerey paid him $7,000 in consideration of a promise to vote for him for Senator. He also says that only himself, B. F. Simpson, Col. Johnson, J. C. Horton, Geo. R. Peck and Geo. C. Croather were acquainted with the plan for exposing Pomeroy, and that Senator elect Ingalls knew nothing of it until it was developed in Joint Convention. He declined to make any direct charges of bribery against members of the Legislature, but made a statement to the Committee in secret session, in which it is understood he gave the names of members, who Mr. Pomeroy said

He Had Bought.

In referring to his intercourse with Pomeroy previous to the recent Senatorial campaign, he said he went to Washington in January, 1872, to secure the removal of the land office from Neodesha to Independence, and that he secured the said removal through Pomeroy by showing him the affidavit of the woman Alice Caton, and intimating that it might be used against him in Kansas.

After finishing the examination of York the Committee adjourned to four o'clock on Monday.

A Piece of Unwritten History.

ST. LOUIS, February 9.—The followi which is part of Col. York's testimony before the investigating committee at Topeka has not before appeared in any published account of the Senatorial contest in that State. In answer to a question concerning a trip made by York to Washington in January, 1872, as the agent of Independence, Kansas, to secure the removal of the Land Office to that city, the witness said he had an interview with Senators Pomeroy and Caldwell on that subject on the evening of January 15, and that the decision was unanimous against making the removal to Independence. The next day he (York) called upon General McEwan, of Washington, to whom he had letters of introduction, and McEwan gave him.

The Affidavit of Alice Caton.

charging Pomeroy with having had criminal connection with her at Barnum's hotel in Baltimore. The same evening witness went to Pomeroy's house where he had an interview with the Senator, which he thus detailed.

Mr. Pomeroy excused himself to his guest and invited me into the next room where I showed him the papers I received from Gen. McEwan and asked him to read. He said in reply to interrogations by me that he did write a letter recommending the appointment of the woman therein referred to; that he was at Barnum's hotel in Baltimore at the time stated in such papers; that the woman referred to therein was there at the time; did not know whether said woman occupied a room adjoining his, but thought her room was near his; could not say whether there was

A Communicating Door

between his room and that occupied by the woman. He denied having any improper relations with the woman. He said a young man, whose name he could not then call to mind, went to Baltimore with him; occupied the same bed with him that night; was confident he could get the young man's affidavid to that effect. He said these papers were got up by W. C. Corman and some one else, (I think Lieutenant Dunlap,) as a blackmailing scheme; that the same thing had been attempted upon Senators Morton and Chandler. I understood him to mean that the woman had made similar charges against Morton and Chandler. He said he hated to have such things brought out against him. Even if they were false he did not want to take the time and trouble to disprove them, and that he would very much regret having such things said of him by persons of character and standing, but did not care what the Democratic papers might say, as it would be regarded as a political lie.

Q—Did you not at the time you handed these papers to Senator Pomeroy speak

About the Land Office.

and say in substance that you wanted to show him that you were in earnest, or that you had never been able to make him understand the importance of the removal of the Land Office to Independence to him personally?

A—I did, and explained to him, in what manner that he had bitter enemies in Independence, and that the matter the papers referred to was known to several there; that the *Democrat* had already published something about it, but that the better part of the community had never given credit to their lawfulness, but if we failed to get the land office after what he had promised to the people while there and to Colonel Grass and Major Wilson, since then it was not improbable that in their disappointment in not getting the office and their indignation towards him, they

Might Use These Statements Against Him.

That Wilson was cognizant of the matter and the charges contained therein; was personally acquainted with W. C. Carman that the removal of the Land Office would tend to make him friends and disarm any attempt to slander him or injure his character in connection with these charges; that is just as near as I can remember my statement to him.

Pomeroy further stated that he particularly desired me to know that he could have whatever he asked of the Interior Department; that he was in earnest now about this matter, and would meet me the next morning at eight o'clock and arrange the matter definitely. The Land Office was removed to Independence, as promised, a short time afterward.

The witness added that he had not used the Caton Document against Pomeroy in the Senatorial contest, and that its publication in Topeka during that contest was without his knowledge or connivance, and that he did not approve of said publication.

A dispatch has been sent to Pomeroy by the Chairman of the Committee, requesting him to appear, and informing him that if he is unable to attend, any statement he may see fit to make in the matter will be duly considered.

The Wall street sensation about the Western Union Telegraph stock has abated, and speculators, who intend "bulling" the stock, seem to have abandoned further effort in that direction.

European mail intelligence says that in the great coal strike in Wales, a good deal of temper was shown on each side, especially that of the men, but the chances are all against the colliers. Many of the strikers are without resources.

HARRISBURG.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Special to The Post.)

HARRISBURG, February 7, 1873.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented from several counties, as follows:

For the passage of an act prohibiting the sale of liquors during twenty-four hours on election day.

For the better protection of the diggers in the bituminous region.

For an act repealing the act exempting church property from taxation.

To prevent the destruction of fish in the rivers of Beaver county.

Ejectment.

Mr. WALLACE presented a bill relating to actions of ejectment.

Bills Passed.

The bill relative to the evidence in homicide cases, where the defence is insanity, passed.

The bill incorporating the Trustees of the Missionary Convention of the Church of Christ, passed.

Non-Taxable Property.

The act repealing the laws exempting property from taxation was ordered to be printed.

The Screen Bill

for Allegheny and the West was reported favorably.

Bills Reported.

The following bills were reported favorably from the several Committees having them in charge:

Repealing all laws exempting real estate from taxation.

Relating to vacancies in county offices.

Authorizing manufacturing companies to issue mortgages as collateral.

For increased pay of jurors.

Prohibiting the opening of streets, lanes or alley through the property of "Sheltering Arms."

Relating to the office of Surveyor and Engineer of Allegheny county.

Regulating the salaries of Court Criers and Tipstaves of Allegheny County.

Relating to fees, salaries, &c., of Allegheny county officers, and equalizing title or payment and mode of compensation of said officers.

Mr. Rutan's bill amending the penal laws was reported negatively.

The Senate adjourned until Tuesday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Committee Reports.

The following measures were reported from committees:

A joint resolution to pay the expenses of the inauguration—$3 000.

Supplement to the act incoporating the Dollar Savings Bank.

Conferring banking privileges on the Sharon Savings Bank. Negatived.

Supplement to the Savings Bank of Franklin, with amendments.

To incorporate the Peoples Savings Bank of Fayette, with amendments.

To incorporate the Waynesboro Bank, with amendments.

Conferring banking privileges on the Woods Run Savings Bank.

To incorporate the United States Savings Bank.

To incorporate the Union Bridge Company.

New Bills.

The following bills were read and referred:

By Mr. RAMSEY—Supplement to a supplement to the act incorporating the Safe Deposit Company of Wheatland.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT—To incorporate the Forbes Street Passenger Railway Company.

The House adjourned until Tuesday.

LOCAL LEGISLATION.

There are now on the public calendar several bills, the provisions of which apply to Allegheny county in many interesting ways. The following are the most prominent:

Serving Writs.

No. 160 is an act relative to the serving of writs of summons on foreign corporations. It provides that the service upon the person or agent who acted for the said corporation in the matter in dispute shall be valid and good in law where they have no regularly established office or agent in the county.

The Bank Bill.

Senate No. 87 is Batchelor's Bank bill, which has been amended and passed.

Vacancies in County Offices.

House bill No. 164 is an act relative to vacancies in county offices. It provides for the appointment of a principal deputy, on whom shall fall the duties of the office until his successor is duly qualified. It makes it obligatory on the Prothonotary, the Register and the Clerk of Court to name at once the principal deputy, who, before taking upon himself the duties of his office, shall give a bond similar to that of his principal.

Traveling Auctioneers.

No. 165, an act granting the privilege to any auctioneer to travel through the State and sell works of art, was negatived and it will now take a two-third vote to pass it.

Insurance.

No. 167, an acts to allow assignees of insurance policies to sue in their own name, passed.

Mortgages.

No. 168, an act authorizing mining and manufacturing companies to issue mortgages, and use the same as collateral, provoked considerable discussion.

Mr. Orvis wanted to know why the gentleman from Allegheny (Mr. McCormick) could not amend the Senate bill, No. 87, just passed, and not encumber the volumn of laws with two bills almost entirely similor.

Mr. McCormick explained that as they were different subjects, he had thought it better to have two bills to prevent a confusion in the title.

Mr. Orvis called the yeas and nays, when the bill passed by a vote of 58 to 24.

The Sunday Law.

No. 179 is an act to regulate the mode of making complaints before justices of the peace in certain cases. This bill requires that in all informations against the violators of the Sunday law, the person making the information shall take an oath that the complaint is made from conscientious convictions of duty, and not from any motives or feelings of spite or revenge or other improper or unchristian promptings against the party complained of, or from any ill-will against any other person or persons or body corporate whatever.

Mr. Orvis amended by making it read

not only for violations of the Sunday law but for all crimes and misdemeanors. Then he said: "I only do this to show the monstrosity of this bill. Here you propose to punish the man who makes the information, rather than he who violates the law."

The Speaker put the first section before the House, and the bill went down unanimously.

A Contested Judgeship.

The committee on the contested judgeship from Montgomery county have agreed to report in favor of Roberts, Democrat. It will be recollected that Millar, Republican, ran against Roberts, Democrat, in the Bucks and Montgomery district last fall, Roberts was elected, but for some mysterious reason resigned after he held his first Court in January. Gov. Hartranft appointed Watson, (Rep.,) of Doylestown, to the vacant bench to the next election. Millar, knowing if he could successfully contest the election of Roberts, and thus deny his right to make the vacancy which has been filled by Watson, he would be entitled to his commission for the full term, filed his petition. The decision of the committee to-day is in favor of Watson, appointed by the Governor, declaring that the petitioner had no grounds for a contest.

Miscellaneous.

Nearly all the House Committees were in session this (Friday) afternoon.

A number of bills were reported from the Local Judiciary Committee.

An act to reduce the expenses of collecting State and county tax in the county of Mercer.

An act extending the provisions of the Allegheny county livery stable act to Butler county.

An act to provide for the redemption of certain bonds in the county of Venango.

An act extending the statute of limitations for collecting fees of the Sheriff and other officers in Armstrong county, was negatived in the Committee.

An act to change the disposition of fines for violations of the license laws in Armstrong county.

Supplement to an act for the improvement of creeks in Cambria county.

An act regulating the elections in Homer city, Indiana county.

An act to extend the Mechanics Lien law to the county of Butler.

Supplement to an act incorporating the borough of New Washington in Lawrence county.

An act extending all the provisions of the Mechanics lien law to Forest county.

An act in relation to the collection of State mercantile licenses by the City Treasurer of Allegheny.

An act to provide for the election of a police justice in Hickory township, Mercer County.

Both House and Senate are invited to visit the Pennsylvania University in Philadelphia, on Saturday. Also the Lincoln University in Chester County. Many will attend and many more will not.

SENATE.

Special to the Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1873.

Local Option.

The Committee on Vice and Immorality reported affirmatively Graham's local option supplement, authorizing an election in Allegheny county on the third Friday of March on the question of local option.

New Bills.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. PLAYFORD—To incorporate the Peoples' Bank of Carmichael, Greene county.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS—To incorporate the Pittsburgh and South Side Railway Company to run from the Twenty-seventh ward to Baldwin township, to use horses or steam. The corporators are Charlie Jeremy, Gen. Alf. Pearson, Will Coates and others.

By Mr. McCLURE—Supplement to the general railroad law to prevent crossing at grade.

Another Credit Mobilier.

Mr. RUTAN moved to have the Bank Committee discharged from consideration of the act to incorporate Karns' City Safe Deposit and Insurance Company of Butler county.

Mr. GRAHAM opposed it on account of the extraordinary privileges, saying that they were almost as great as those of the Credit Mobilier.

The motion was withdrawn.

Public School Funds.

Mr. GRAHAM offered a bill to authorize the State Superintendent of Common Schools to appropriate money for the public schools, under the management of the school directors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Aid for the Centennial.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported back the bill giving $500,000 to the Centennial Commissioners, and the House went into Committee of the Whole thereon, Mr. Ballantine in the chair.

The first section was voted down, carrying the whole bill with it.

Mr. LATTA moved to reconsider. Agreed to.

Five hundred extra copies of the bil were ordered.

Mortgages as Securities.

The bill authorizing banks to hold mortgages as securities for notes, passed, with the proviso making it retrospective stricken out.

Vacancies in County Offices.

The bill relative to vacancies in the offices of Prothonotory, Register and Clerk of the Courts was passed.

Sunday Law.

The bill in reference to informations for violations of the Sunday Law provoked discussion, and was then voted down.

A Contest Decided.

The Committee have agreed on the contest in the Seventh Judiciary District of Bucks and Montgomery counties in the case of Miller (Rep.) vs Roberts (Dem.) in favor of Roberts.

CASUALTIES.

Perils of the Sea.

NEW YORK, February 8.—A Newport, R. I., special says the Italian bark Emila Costela Marie with merchandise for New York, sprung a leak and sunk on Wednesday night near that place, the Captain and four men being asleep in the cabin at the time she went down. One of the crew arrived.

The Susquehanna Rising.

PORT DEPOSIT, February 8.—The river rose some eighteen inches last night. Rock run has also risen some six inches. There has been no movement of the ice here, and accounts from above are favorable. The rise is only temporary.

Fire.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—The brewery of Hermann Neef, at Tipton, Missouri, was burned yesterday. Loss, $17,000; insured for $4,000 in the Imperial of London, and $5,000 in the National of Hannibal.

[From Punch.]

SCIENCE AND SUPERSTITION.

(A Duet.)

Science said to Superstition,
"Out on you and all your fools,
Juggl'ry and imposition,
Surging tables, chairs and stools;

"Mediums floated to the ceiling,
Skyward, as ascends the lark;
Spirit voices heard, and feeling
Spirit-fingers in the dark!

"All this nonsense, you believ'ing,
All this humbug, tosh, and fudge;
Go along, you self-deceiving
Fools and idiots hoaxed by 'Sludge'?"

Superstition answered Science:
"You're another! Talk of me
Setting reason at defiance?
Talk of my credulity?

"If my bright imagination
Peopled space with airy shapes,
What of your dull brains' creation,
Hairier forms; ancestral apes?

"To the monad every being
You that trace including Man,
More believe in without seeing;
Swallow more than all I can.

You at my beliefs a scoffer.
Of your own conjectures, you
Not one fact in proof can offer;
Would have millions, were they true.

"Oh! but all your speculations
Rest, assumptions though immense,
On materialist foundations
Now so dear to common sense!

"Cease my cackles Hold your braying:
You crawl. I, at least, aspire,
If among the clouds I'm straying,
You, Miss, flounder on the mire."

Some of the Toilets at the Charity Ball.

The seventeenth Annual Charity Ball took place at the New York Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, and is represented as the most brilliant assemblage of the season. Among the magnificent dresses worn are described the following:

A dress of straw-colored tulle was most light and admirable. The skirt was alternately graduated puffings and flounces to the waist, each flounce wrought with fleur de lys in white floss. The court train was edged with large oval puffs drawn together with marguerites of white satin with yellow crape centres. The fourragere was white satin, embroidered with a daisy edge in yellow floss and pearl-seed beads.

A rose-colored silk in manifold puffings, with deep flounce of point applique, had its train bordered with cascades of white tulle, blonde in applique patterns and ruffles of pink, with the showiest effect. The heart-shaped bodice was worn with standing frill of applique inside a composite trimming of tulle and silk to suit the skirt. Diamond solitaires and a diamond horseshoe in the hair were the ornaments.

An elegant dress of fine and heavy white poult de soie was made demi-train, with wide band of black velvet round the skirt, bordered by point de gaze on each side, the lower wide enough for a flounce. The upper dress was a sleeveless corsage and opened pointed tunic of black velvet. Women who dress richly are certain sooner or later to fall into the fascination of wearing black and white, the combination in different fabrics, light and heavy, bringing out such pure relief of figure and complexion. The fancy now is to wear black velvet with the most vapory of fabrics, and this tunic is edged on every slash and point with the finest of laces five inches deep, representing to the unbiassed mind either a frost-fringe of a value in greenbacks of $163 a yard. The white silk sleeves were worn long, and showed cuffs of point fit to match the choicest ruffles of Charles the II. Small but very brilliant solitaires and flexible gold bracelets accompanied this toilet, which was so costly and even extravagant in its laces that any show of jewels besides would have been too marked for refinement.

A heavy silk of light mignonette was worn by a creamy brunette, whose low classical brow and splendid eyes recalled one of Cooman's Pompeiian faces. The tunic was bordered with velvet of a lighter shade, and a hand breadth wide, and a tulle pleating twice the depth, overhung by a deep sparse fringe of light green chenille. The apron was bordered in the same way with a wreath of green and callow-pale leaves in embroidery above the velvet, Similar embroidery done by hand ornaments the high bodice and hanging sleeves. The dark rich hair was worn with the slightest trace of powder, and a pale green plume with white and gold aigrettes.

A high square-necked dress of rose de chine faille was only notable for the fine black and white lace with which the corsage and flounce were trimmed, and a matter of $75,000 or $100,000 worth of diamonds worn with it. The set, which is among the very finest in the city both for size and brilliance, comprises a necklace and lyre-shaped ear-drops, any stone in which would be a handsome and even enviable solitaire. The coiffure was a black lace barb with white plume and diamond aigrette.

A magnificent toilet for a brunette was in the last French style, a maroon tulle petticoat in very narrow ruffles—with a train of maroon velvet looped by handfuls of velvety African marigolds. The bouquet de corsage and coiffure were of the same flowers, with drapery of point de gaze.

A white tulle dancing dress, the gored front in lengthwise puffings, the back covered by pleated flounces to the belt, tunic of gossamer point applique of costly description, the round apron bordered by foliage of violets, attracted considerable attention.

There was also a costume of pearl-gray silk and white satin. The front of satin had rows of point applique to the waist, headed with satin puffings, the interspaces studded with sprays of red roses and buds; train of pearl-gray embroidered in white roses and louped in a pouf with white watered ribbon and cluster of red roses; solitaire ornaments.

Maroon satin, ruffled the length of the train; sleveless basque and long apron front of maroon velvet, notched on the edge, over a wide border of blue-green silk under black chantilly lace, giving perfect relief to the velvet; deep flounce of chantilly below the apron, carried up and forming drapery on the sides; square corsage, filled with rich lace, satin cavalier sleeve, and deep cuffs of velvet; onyx and diamond suite; blush roses and white plume for the hair.

A canary-colored crape princess dress over a petticoat of white faille, whose lace flounces were headed by light yellow ostrich tufts, was lit up by knots of poppy-colored moire and velvet, looping the train and trimming the corsage. Hair in powder, with dark crimson plume and gold aigrette.

But that loveliest of white brocaded gauzes must not be forgotten, lace-like in designs and transparency, worn as a tunic over a magnificent dress of rose-colored silk, flounced half its depth with narrow ruffles of maroon velvet, heading deeper ruches of rose-pink tulle; the garniture of white applique—nothing but applique is worn this winter, except by a few old fogies in dress, who cling to their fortunes in old Venice point and fragile imperial valenciennes. This applique forms a sort of vest, fastened by bows of narrow velvet, each of which holds a pink rosebud in its knot, and a large boquet of shaded roses fastens the lace at the back and flings its sprays over the train. Smaller knots of a half-blown flower and buds loop the train at the sides low down on the skirt. The hair is in cable twists and torsades, with maroon velvet bow, pink roses, and spun glass aigrette for adornment.

$125,000 FOUND IN CHURCH.

Startling Discovery Made in a Reading Church—The Lancaster Bank Robbers Hide Their Booty at That Place.

Readers have not forgotten the Lancaster bank robbery, and the subsequent flight of the cracksmen to Reading, by being driven in a sleigh hired at a Lancaster livery. The thieves arrived in this city at six o'clock in the evening, alighted at the postoffice, and since then nothing has been heard of the robbers, notwithstanding the most diligent search that has been made.

A discovery, however, was made yesterday morning by the sexton of the New St. Paul's Memorial Church, North Sixth street, Mr. Gideon Knabb, residing at No. 231 Reed street, through which bonds, mortgages, notes, and other instruments bearing face value to the amount of over $100,000 were recovered. The particulars of this mysterious affair as given by Mr. Knabb are as follows: Mr. Knabb went to the church yesterday morning as usual, for the purpose of attending to his customary duties, Descending to the basement to attend to the fire, his attention was attracted to a bundle of some kind in the stairway stuffed into a whole at the side of the stairway. He subsequently took out the package, opened and examined it, and to his utter surprise and astonishment found that the parcel contained some seventy instruments of writing, proving to be a lot of bonds, notes, mortgages and certificates bearing face value of $127,900, evidently held in deposit at one time by Messrs. Stehman, Clarkson & Co., bankers, of Lancaster. The discovery was immediately made known, and several prominent gentlemen informed of the full particulars. The Rev. Mr. Bausman left Reading this morning for Lancaster to inform the parties in reference to the matter.

The papers were wrapped in a copy of the Congressional Globe, dated February 8, 1871, and are of such matter as is only valuable to the parties to whom they belong. The robbers were evidently cracksmen of experience, having been engaged in such business before. The large sealed envelopes containing available and convertible funds were scientifically dipped and opened by the thieves, while the private securities remained untouched. Among the papers are thirty-four bonds, the highest of which is for $10,000. There are seven large mortgages, ranging from $1,000 to $6,000, together with many other certificates of loan, insurance policies, udgments, and other instruments.

Mrs. Knabb, wife of the Sexton, gave this morning a statement to the effect that on the evening the thieves arrived from Lancaster there was chapel service held at the church. She noticed a mysterious personage leaving the church during service. He was a large, heavy-built man, having a heavy cloak thrown over his shoulders. His suspicious movements attracted her attention, but it being in church she soon forgot it. There is little doubt but that the individual seen by Mrs. Knabb was one of the gang of interested robbers. Their motive for placing the bonds in church is a matter of much conversation and surmise, and the only construction to be put upon the affair is that the thieves were anxious to shroud the whole affair in as mysterious a manner as possible.—[Reading Eagle.

The Latest Styles.

(N. Y. Post.)

OPERA CLOAKS.

The richness of material, gorgeous ornaments and *recherche* designs in opera cloaks outrival the costume worn in the play of "Lallah Rookh," The latest novelty in these are zephyr or silk and satin woven together in stripes; and in the zephyr stripes are sprigs of gorgeous flowers dotted over it in rich chintz colors. These are made in talma form, with pointed hood, and cord and tassels at the bottom of the point. The edge is trimmed with silk and bullion fringe. Another is composed of *armour* silk. This is pure white, and heavily dotted or seeded, and is a thick and spongy fabric, lined with plain silk and beautifully quilted. It is in circular form, and trimmed with knotted fringe. One in mantle form, the ends crossing in front and passing under the arms to the back, where it is fastened in platts, which form the skirt to the cloak. The material of this cloak is fine white cashmere, and heavily braided with silk floss. At the bottom of the waist twists of white silk cord are looped in rosette form, to which are appended heavy tassels, and the garment is trimmed all round with silk fringe. Others are composed of French broadcloth, which has a peculiar yellowish white shade. These are trimmed with woolen bullion fringe.

MORNING WRAPPERS.

Cashmere morning wrappers and others of satin, lined and quilted in diamonds, are most worn. The satin quilted ones are made without trimming of any kind, and fastened from the throat to the bottom of the skirt with velvet or satin buttons. The waists are made to fit the form closely, by goring, giving ample fulness to the skirt. Those composed of cashmere are of subdued colors, with folds and side plaitings put on in perpendicular form, of the same material, in bright, gay colors. These are made with extremely long trains.

In lace and embroidered collars and tabs for neck wear, some entirely new patterns, both in fabric and design, have just been received by the first-class importing houses. Among the fabrics in laces are point *d'Alencon* and point *d'Holland*, and the new shapes of collars composed of these laces are the Medicis and Shakespeare pattern. These are destined to be much sought after. A new tie in white Swiss muslin is in shape of a band for the throat, plaited in small folds and stitched in each fold, at the top of which is a standing ruffle of Valenciennes or Swiss applique lace. In front a plaited shield crosses the neck band and fastens at the throat. The ends of the tie are trimmed with rows of quilled lace edging, about two inches from the bottom. This is named the yachting tie, and is a decidedly jaunty arrangement.

The current month will undoubtedly see many other new developments in fashions.

DURING a recent run on a savings bank in Chicago, a man tell into the line of depositors at 9 o'clock in the morning. He did not reach the cashier's desk until three o'clock in the afternoon, when he drew $1 60 which he had deposited there. He lost his dinner and a day's wages of two dollars to save that dollar and sixty cents.

A FABLE WITHOUT A MORAL.

Rose of Damascus—rose of all—
Queen of the roses of the world!
The only flower that ere his fall
Adam though fit to pluck for Eve,
As once, she lay in slumber curled,
And he, thought half afraid to speak,
Said, "Lovely being, by your leave,
Your husband gives you this—and this;"
Then laid a rose upon her cheek,
A damask rose, and kiss.

The rose before was not so red;
But Eve awoke. And such a blush,
With her smile mingling, overspread
Her face that instantly the flower
Felt through its veins new coloring rush
Till every petal showed the stain!
And so, in midsummer's best hour,
Upon July's most radiant morn,
The queen of all the rosy train,
The damask rose was born!

When Eve awoke, and hand in hand
They walked to where the strawberries grew,
An oriole from an elm that fanned
These earliest lovers, on the rose
Lighted; and straight he caught its hue;
His white and red to orange turned,
Then the sly bird his moment chose,
And snatched it from her hand, and fled
Far as an opal cloud that burned
In the bright blue o'erhead.

Now when thou watchest in the west
The dying colors of the day,
Think of the damask rose that prest
Her cheek whom we our mother call,
As dreaming in her bower, she lay;
Remember, too, the oriole's theft,
First theft that was—'ere Adam's fall—
And in the crimson clouds behold,
Unless thy heart all faith have left,
His orange and his gold.

A Charivari Tragedy—Murder of a West Virginia Bride.

A correspondent at Richmond, Va., says that on the 23d of January last a shocking tragedy occurred in Fayette county, West Virginia. On the evening of that day Miss Neal, a sister of Madison Neal, who was killed in that county about eighteen months ago by John Coleman, was married to Mr. Potter, who is said to be a very worthy man. After the marriage festivities were over, and the guests had departed, the family were aroused by the discordant sounds of a charivari band, with horns, kettles, &c., approaching the house, occasionally interrupted by the firing of guns. The bride became very much frightened, apprehending that the serenading party meant violence; but as they approached the house she went to the door, accompanied by her step-daughter, to invite them in to take refreshments, hoping to appease them. Opening the door she stood upon the threshold with a lighted candle in her hand. Almost simultaneously with her appearance there was a volley fired from four guns at her, the contents of one striking the door post, glancing and entering the bride's (Mrs. Potter's) ear, and lodging in the centre of the brain. With a shriek and cry of agony the unfortunate bride of a few hours fell to the ground, from which she was shortly afterward removed by her husband and daughter to the wedding bed.

The villains who perpetrated this cowardly and barbarous outrage disappeared in the darkness; but in a more sudden manner than that in which they came. Mrs. Potter after suffering the most excruciating agony, expired two days after the outrage occurred. A physician who was called probed the wound, and gave it of his opinion that Mrs. Potter's death was caused by a hard tow wad discharged from a gun in the hands of the serenading party. It is gratifying to announce that the parties have been arrested, and three of them have been committed to the jail of Fayette county for trial. The citizens in the vicinity express the greatest indignation at this shocking occurrence, and a universal wish prevails for the prompt and severe punishment of all concerned.

Death of One of A. T. Stewart's Partners—Also the Partner's Wife—A Fortune of Ten Millions.

The New York Sun publishes the following obituary:

Died, in Paris, France, Jan. 23, Lydia S., wife of Francis Warden, Esq., aged 61 years., Jan. 27, Francis Warden, Esq., aged 61 years.

The gentleman whose decease is thus jointly announced with that of his wife was for nearly thirty years one of the partners of the great house of A. T. Stewart & Co., and almost the whole of that time was spent by him in managing the business of the firm in Europe. The Sun says:

He held by priority of partnership the next place in rank in the great establishment to that of Mr. Stewart himself, his relations to the latter having been in France, Germany and Italy what Mr. Fox's are in Great Britain and Mr. Libby's in the United States. His remains, with those of his wife, are expected here on the 14th or 15th inst., Mr. Stewart having received a cable dispatch yesterday from Clarence Warden, one of the sons of the deceased partner, informing him that they had been forwarded to this country for burial in the steamship Hammonia. They are to be interred in either Harmony Grove, Mass., or Mount Auburn Cemetery in Boston.

Mr. Warden started abroad about 1845, and permanently settled in Paris. There were very few American merchants in the French capital then. Mr. Warden never returned to this country after 1849, but remained on the Continent advancing the interests of A. T. Stewart & Co. His chief task was the choosing of goods for the American market, in which he showed a very nice discrimination. For many years all the beautiful silks, laces, carpets, shawls, &c., that were sent to Mr. Stewart were selected by him. As trade increased special buyers were engaged, and Mr. Warden was made general manager of Stewart & Company's Continental dry goods houses. He held this position until about eight months ago. Then the partnership was dissolved at his own request. He asked to have a new partner take his place, but as no one was sent to relieve him he continued as manager until he died. He lived in style for a score of years at 16 Rue Berger, close to the Boulevard du Sebastopol. His family consisted of his wife, three sons and a daughter, Juliet, who married Capt. Cardigan, of the British army, brother of Lord Cardigan. She is attached to the Queen's household. During the rebellion Mr. Warden warmly espoused the cause of the North, and rendered material aid. Mr. Warden leaves a fortune which is estimated at ten millions, all of which he accumulated during his partnership with A. T. Stewart.

TRUNKS covered with India-rubber are highly recommended by a Western inventor, not only for the convenience of the traveling public but for that of railway employes. It is said that with a little practice one of these trunks can be made to bounce into a baggage-car without using any more force than is expended on the inelastic articles now in use.

SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

The Pleasures of Travel in Iceland

There are no roads in Iceland; only faintly marked tracks, leading through quaking bogs, up mountain sides, across rugged fields of iron-hard lava, and over interminable wildernesses of loose blocks of stone. The island well deserves the name which one of its own poets gave it in the tenth century, a "gallows of slush;" for nearly everything which is not rock or bare sand is morass or quagmire, and it is even harder to keep the path over the latter kind of ground than over the former. Traveling has to be done on horseback, and all baggage to be conveyed the same way. The most hardened pedestrian that ever shouldered a knapsack in the Rhone valley will find himself quite helpless there, for he would have to wade or swim deep rivers—there are scarcely any bridges in Iceland and few ferries—and as he could not find his way by map and compass for three miles together, he must have a guide, who of course must ride. In Iceland nobody thinks of walking; probably there is not a living soul in the island who have gone on his own legs for half a dozen of miles at a single stretch. The traveler's first business is, therefore, to provide himself with horses, and this it is often no easy matter to do. If he lands at Reokjavik, the capital city, and especially if he goes for a few days only, as most visitors do, his best plan is to hire from one person guides, horses, and all other requisites at so much a day, paying heavily but cheerfully.

But if he desires to cross the island—and it is hardly worth while going so far without doing this—he must buy his trotting stock, and trust to getting say one-fifth of the price for them when he sells them on leaving. Of late years there has sprung up a trade with Scotland in ponies and sheep, so that the price has considerably risen; in many districts there are a few ponies to be had, and without a sufficient supply you cannot move a step, and may find yourself stranded in the most disagreeable spot. The Icelandic farmer is usually a worthy and honest sort of fellow, but in horse dealing he is a thorough Yorkshireman; and your guide, if you invoke his help, is more likely to side with his employer—very likely he will try to make a satisfactory bargain for himself.

You pay, however, about twice the value of the animal, for time is more important to you than money. You start with what seems a whole regiment of cavalry, and think your troubles are ended. They are only beginning. One pony falls lame, another gets a saddle-sore, a third is discovered to have been so hard worked by some preceding traveler that it is of no use now; and on each occasion your guide insists on your buying fresh ones, or at least hiring others for short stages, with a man to accompany them and drive them back. Every time this happens all the old worry of bargaining has to be gone through, with the disadvantage of its being in a language you do not understand, so that some condition often turns up in the sequel of which your guide or interpreter gave you no proper notice.

As you are practically at the mercy of the seller, you always yield in the long run. Still more provoking than these constant mishaps of the ponies is the habit they they have of staying and losing themselves. In Iceland a horse is never taken under roof until winter (when of course, it is housed for months together.) and when the traveler reaches a baer (farm) the saddles and bridles are simply taken off and the animals turned loose without more adieu. The consequence is that they often wander in the night sometimes for many miles, and the next morning, when you have packed your boxes and are ready for a start, they can not be found.

Now and then, by great energy of language, you may succeed in getting the guide to hobble them; but even if this is done they frequently break the hobble, and it is impossible to get him to fasten them more securely next time. Pony-straying seems in Iceland to be looked upon as a visitation of Providence which it is impious (as some people think of the small-pox) to guard against by human means; if they wander they wander, and the serenity of your guide and his friends at the farm is not troubled by your reproaches when you pace up and down all the morning in vain longings for the absent one.

Chapped Hands.

In a healthy condition the skin is kept supple by an oily secretion, which answers the same purpose as oiling leather. During warm weather this secretion, in common with all the other secretion of the skin, is more abundant than in cold. When it is insufficient the skin becomes dry and harsh; and in those parts of the body where the skin is thick and subject to such motion, as on the hands, it readily cracks or fissures.

The amount of this secretion is so much reduced in cold weather that the frequent washing of the hands with soap causes them to chap readily, and this the more certainly if the soap is not thoroughly washed off. The alkali in soap is usually in excess, and this combines with the oily secretion, and so deprives the skin of its natural lubricator.

To prevent the hands from chapping, then, be careful to wash all soap from them thoroughly in clean water. This will ordinarily suffice, but if not, it will be necessary to make good the removed oil by the use of glycerine, honey, mutton, tallow, etc.

Snowballs Made Useful.

The Hartford Times says: "A funny scene took place last evening in St. John's Church, East Hartford, during the service. The choir had just finished chanting the psalter for the day, when a large *corona* of evergreens, holding a couple of dozen candles, was found to be on fire. It was suspended by wires directly over the chancel, and held by large wreaths of evergreens reaching the ceiling and sides of the sacristy. It was impossible at the moment to pull these down, and they were soon on fire, the flames spreading rapidly along the heavy ropes of dry evergreens. The Rev. Hobble, the rector, threw off his surplice, and so also did the choristers, who, with the males in the audience, rushed out of doors for snow, as no water was available. Then commenced a funny scene, all of these men throwing snowballs at the burning wreaths. They thus succeeded in putting out the fire, which, but for their prompt efforts, might have proved serious. After the excitement had been quieted the service was resumed, the rector announcing that the Te Deum would be sung, and all the congregation, which was a large one, joined in singing it. In consequence of the smoke which filled the church the sermon was dispensed with."

A FATHER in Michigan, whose grief at the absence of his son was uncontrollable, lost a good deal of credit for parental tenderness when it was discovered that the boy had two hundred and forty-eight dollars concealed in his shoe.

ALADDIN'S LAMP.

If I had the lamp of Aladdin,
Its wonderful pow'rs I'd display:—
This world now a soul should be sad in,
But all should be happy and gay.
The poor should be housed and well fed,
And good homely garb should be clad in—
And I'd knock Bruce's Act on the head,
If I had the lamp of Aladdin.

If I had the lamp of Aladdin,
Like bees, bites and blue-lings should swarm;
I'd indulge each beneficent fad in,
And every abuse I'd reform:
Education should spread through the mass,
All progress I'd join, like a Rad'lin;
And I'd put out the companies' gas
If I had the lamp of Aladdin.

If I had the lamp of Aladdin,
All the people would envy my luck—
And it wouldn't susprise me, egad, in
A prison by them to be stuck.
For the good I'd done them—as I've said—
The dock I should quickly be had in,
And they'd hang me and chop off my head,
If I had the lamp of Aladdin!

VARIETIES.

AT Reading, Pa., last week, a child was choked to death by a grain of coffee.

IT is predicted that plain, full ungored skirts will shortly take the place of the present elaborate skirts worn by ladies.

A SEWING machine agent in Massachusetts recently got the better of a rival by circulating a report that the latter had the small pox.

A GENERAL strike among the domestic helps has occurred in Springfield, Ill., and almost every family in the city is reported to be in want of a servant.

COL. YORK, Pomeroy's betrayer, led a regiment of colored troops in the war. Since then he has been editing a newspaper in Montgomery county, Kansas.

A FALL in the price of chignons is anticipated in consequence of the recent order issued by the Japanese Government; requiring the natives to cut off their pig tails. The hair market will shortly be glutted with those appendages.

AN old Scotch beggar, removing his bonnet, advanced to a clergyman for a bit of charity. After receiving a piece of silver, he said to the clergyman. "Thank ye, sir, O thank ye! I'll gie ye an afternoon's hearing for this ane of these days."

A DANBURY paper says: "The body of a well-dressed man was found on the Harlem raad. There was nothing about his person to indicate who he was, except three brilliant diamond rings, which seemed to show that he was either a horse-doctor or a negro minstrel."

SMOKING cars were invented to enable gentlemen to gratify a masculine habit without offence to the ladies. It is proposed to add swearing coaches for the same purpose. In this season of obstructions and breakages, swearing becomes as much a necessity to the average sinner as smoking.

A FIRE broke out in the house of a watchmaker in Litchfield, Eng., recently, and as the house was supposed to be unoccupied no effort was made to get into it until the flames had subsided. It was then discovered, however, that the whole family, consisting of seven persons, had been suffocated.

AN unintelligent foreigner, who is quite unable to understand and appreciate American manners, writes home that "when a great man dies in the United States, the first thing done is to propose a fine statue in his honor; next, to raise part of the necessary money; next, to forget to order any statue, and last to wonder what became of the money."

THE most superb furniture in Washington is that in the house of Senator Stewart, selected by Mrs. Stewart during her five year's sojourn in Europe. There is a table composed of a gilt stand supporting a slab of the finest black marble, inlaid with flowers and fruits of Florentine mosaic, and a cabinet of ebony and Florentine mosaic which is said by connoisseurs to be equalled only by one in the Pitti Palace.

THE authorities of Baltimore have adopted stringent measures for the prevention of the further spread of small-pox in the city. Seventy "vaccine physicians" have been appointed in addition to the ten already at work, and any person who shall refuse to be vaccinated shall be subject to a fine of not less than $20 nor more than $50. Fifty thousand dollars have been appropriated for the purpose of keeping the city in good health, the amount to be appropriated from the annual levy of 1873.

THE Rev. Mr. Mosher laid a plot to bring an Omaha gambler to a knowledge of the wickedness of his vocation. It was to go to the gambler's den, and after winning all his money to shame the gambler by returning the money to him, and then preach a little discourse on his iniquities. The full carrying out of the plot was interfered with by the gambler's winning all the money, and the delivery of the discourse was interrupted by the gambler who pitched the Rev. Mr. Mosher out of doors before he had fully announced his text.

WHILE the Rubinstein concert was in progress at the New Orleans Opera House Feb. 1st. Saturday the cry of "Fire!" was raised, and the usual scenes of alarm and confusion followed. It transpired that some person in the upper tier had lifted up one of the red curtains which there adorn the windows, and by some freak of nature there was thrown a ray of bright reddish light into the circle in such vividness as to startle some ultra nervous person into the premonitory cry, whence came all the evil.

THERE is a lady in Lexington, Ky., who possesses two pets, a monkey and a parrot, who are on antagonistic terms, and who are locked up separately when left unwatched. One day they were accidentally left together and a desperate fight ensued. The monkey ruthlessly pulled out every feather of the unfortunate parrot and broke up the mantel ornaments generally. When Mrs. C. returned, she found the monkey chattering on the mantel-piece, and out crept the parrot, looking deeply injured, and greeted her with, "We've had a hell of a time."

WE are told of the death of an American named Roberts in London, leaving a fortune of $900,000. When his father set him up in the second-hand clothing business, in which he made his money, he was advised by that father "never to let his expenses exced 8s. 6d. per week." He adhered to the advice, and one of his last struggles was an attempt, in his seventy-second year to live on a diet of horse-chestnuts. It was a failure, and he went to join his reverend ancestor in a place where the weekly expenses are still less.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, according to the Chinese calendar, comes on the 28th of January, and the Celestials of San Francisco celebrated it after their own home fashion. The wealthy traders walked about attired in long silk gowns, and the women had their hair dressed in the most gorgeous style. The Chinese restaurants and stores on Dupont and Sacramento streets were visited by many American ladies and gentlemen, to whom delicacies were politely offered. Business was entirely suspended and the day devoted to merry-making. The next day was sacred to dinner parties, and, it is intimated, to a regular debauch of opium smoking.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. BARR.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1873

THE President was so much pleased with the caricatures of Mr. GREELEY, executed by NAST during the campaign that he is taking an active part in a pecuniary testimonial to that artist. By the way, where is NAST. Is he dead?

WILL Governor HARTRANFT sign or veto the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Union Passenger Railway bills which passed both houses last week, is a question which agitates Philadelphia in particular and the State in general, just now.

THE *Dispatch* continues to assail Councils, as a "stupid and blundering body," without reservation, and this too whilst enjoying the profits of city advertising. What a difference time makes in the opinion of some people, say; before and after an election.

THE *Dispatch* asserts that if the proposed city charter was divinely inspired and framed in Heaven, the councils would oppose it, because they are "incompetent stupid and unfit to manage city affairs." We never said anything half so bad as this. What can the matter be?

THE proposed City Charter is a copy of the one proposed by the Committee of Seventy of New York, about the same as the one under which TWEED and his associates "silently stole away." No one is willing to acknowledge its paternity in this city, and the impression is that it has been thrown out as a joke or a feeler.

BISHOP SIMPSON in his address at Constitutional Convention hall on Friday evening fully committed himself to woman suffrage. He alluded to the corruptions in National, State and Municipal politics, but neglected to say to his hearers that the corrupt Radical party is alone to blame. We believe the Bishop supported HARTRANFT.

SEVERAL of the woolen mills in Massachusetts have closed owing to the high price of wool and the disarrangement of the markets, caused it is said, by the Boston fire. The Lowell *News* reports that the Washington mills at Lawrence have virtually stopped, while the Marlin mills at Andover have shut down, throwing a large number of operators out of employment. At Amesbury and Salisbury the business has not been at so low an ebb for fifteen years, as at this time.

WASHINGTON specials report a hitch in the Syndicate abroad, and a telegram to the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* says the subscriptions, as far as heard from, are less than $25,000,000. It is said that prominent German bankers refused to take the loan, because they were allowed only the commission given to ordinary subscribers. An effort is making to reconcile these opposing interests, when another opportunity for subscription will be presented to the bankers.

WEDNESDAY both branches of Congress assembled in joint convention to count the electoral votes cast by the States for President and Vice President. Objection was raised to counting the votes of Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Each branch considered separately and without debate the several objections. It was finally concluded to exclude the votes of Georgia and Louisiana because of informality, and to receive the votes of the other States mentioned. Grant and Wilson were declared duly elected.

THE increase in the public debt of more than two millions of dollars during the first two months following the re-election of GRANT is too insignificant a matter for the loyal journals to discuss. They prefer to say nothing about it and keep the facts so far as possible from their readers. This may save injury to the party, but their subscribers pay for and ought to be furnished with the news. Previous to the elections they bawled loud enough about the reduction of the debt, which to a great extent was a deception, but now GRANT'S election has been secured, the indebtedness has steadily increased and the organs are silent. They have no defense, and therefore do not attempt any.

IT is said that NAST is dead, else the journal of civilization, *Harper's Weekly*, would have abounded in cartoons of the seduced members of the Credit Mobilier. During the Tammany Frauds controversy, each number of that select family journal, was illustrated with cuts of TWEED, CONNOLLY, HALL and others, sketched by that inimitable artist, until the public was made familiar with the countenance of each. All this was done of course in the cause of civillzation and good morals. The HARPERS have lost a valuable contributor in NAST, but perhaps they have been reimbursed by the extra dividends in the Credit Mobilier themselves.

DON'T MEAN IT.

The Republican leaders last fall were very anxious to soothe the working men, especially were they devoted to the miners, numbering some five thousand in this county. RUSSELL ERRETT, chairman of the State Committee, issued a circular addressed to this body, which was placed in the hands of every miner, Democrat and Republican, in Western Pennsylvania. They were assured and the honor of the party pledged that the very first enactment of this session of the Legislature should be in their behalf and to this HARTRANFT said, amen. Mr. BUCKALEW'S views, were denounced as antagonistic to their interests, and he failed to receive the votes of the miners who had hitherto acted with the Democratic party. Now these gentlemen demand that their promises be made good, and a bill has been introduced, to that end, and now we have a few words to say to the miners. You were deceived last October into voting for HARTRANFT, by promises which were never meant to be fulfilled. The present bill before the House was introduced after a caucus of Republican members of the Senate and House with the understanding it should pass the House to be killed in the Senate. HUMPHRIES is to retain his hold upon the working men by making a furious effort in its favor, but will acquiesce in the action of the Senate Committee holding the bill. It will never pass the Senate. This is the programme, and the working men may as well know it. They are victims of misplaced confidence.

The coal operators are to receive their reward for having certified at a critical moment to the record of HARTRANFT, who was about sinking under the general odium which had gathered about him. They with other capitalists rescued the Ring, and must now be protected. MILES HUMPHREYS, RUSSELL ERRETT and JAMES L. GRAHAM are also candidates for Congress; they are anxious to please both sides, they must have made it all right with the operators, and the heaviest men in the trade so understand it, and all that remains is to fool the miners into the belief they have done all they could for their interest. To keep up the delusion, the Committee on behalf of the coal operators will visit Harrisburg, but they know it is only a matter of form. A few kegs of whisky will give them a jolly time for a week, and the miner will be where he was before, ready to be bamboozled out of his vote whenever the ring requires it.

COLFAX AGAIN NICELY CAUGHT.

What He Told a Presbyterian Pastor of Westmoreland County.

In December last, Vice President COLFAX visited Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa., and was the guest of Rev. JOHN M'MULLEN, pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place. A reporter of the *Evening Leader* recently interviewed the reverend gentleman in regard to certain admissions made by COLFAX concerning Credit Mobilier and gives the following details:

Rep.—Doctor, it has been asserted that during Mr. COLFAX'S visit here, and while he was a guest of yours, some conversation occurred between the Vice President and yourself with regard to his owning Credit Mobilier stock. It is said here that you mentioned the matter to a friend, who told it to some of his acquaintances. May I ask you if you had any conversation with Mr. COLFAX on the subject?

Dr. MCMULLEN—Yes, sir, I had. Mr. COLFAX told me that he had owned Credit Mobilier stock; that he was out five hundred dollars by the operation. AMES came to him and offered to sell him some shares. Mr. COLFAX remarked that he could not spare the money, when AMES told him that five hundred dollars would do for the first payment. So Mr. COLFAX took the stock. At that time he did not know that any dividends were to be paid—

Rep.—Dividends! What did he want the stock for at all if it would not pay a dividend?

Doctor MCMULLEN—Well, there was no talk of Congress going to investigate the matter then, and when he found—

Rep.—Ah! when he found that Congress was going to investigate the matter he gave up the stock and withdrew—

Dr. MCMULLEN—Yes, sir; he lost $500 by the operation. He says it was not creditable to his financial ability.

COLFAX is as badly tripped up upon Credit Mobilier as WILSON was on his KNOW-Nothingism, as well as Credit Mobilier, which belonged to his wife and not to him. Bring on the whitewash.

INCOMPETENT AND STUPID.

The *Dispatch* speaking of the proposed City charter says:

But how, it is inquired, shall the proposed charter be legalized? Will it be introduced into Councils for approval before being sent to Harrisburg? It is almost to be hoped not; for, though it were divinely inspired and framed in Heaven, Pittsburgh Councils would oppose it, since by its enactment they would themselves be abolished. They would either reject it, or emasculate it in its most important particulars. The Councils of this city of Pittsburgh have, in truth, shown themselves so unfit to administer the city affairs, that it would be a mockery to submit the draft for their judgment. Necessitated as it is by their *incompetency and stupidity*, to ask them to sit in judgment upon it would seem all but ridiculous.

This is bold talk for a Republican organ that enjoys the official patronage of the City, County and State. There are but few papers independent enough to risk losing a profitable customer by calling things by their proper names. Whoever else may be, the *Dispatch* is not afraid on this question.

THE Sheriff yesterday sold at partition sale a number of lots in the Sizerson nursery tract, a mile or two southwest of Carondelet. President GRANT was the purchaser of ten arpens in lot eighty-three at $415 per arpen. He also purchased four other tracts, averaging about five acres each at $150 per acre.—*St. Louis Democrat, 4th.*

Why, the President must be making money. We thought he was dreadful poor, and that his salary would not keep him, and now we find him buying several thousand dollars worth of property. Perhaps he has some Credit Mobilier. Who knows?

OUR NATIONAL MORTIFICATION.

On Sunday morning last, Rev. LAIRD COLLIER, one of Chicago's best-known clergymen, preached to a large assemblage at the Church of the Messiah taking for his text:

Thy princes are companions of thieves; everyone loveth gifts, and followeth after rewards. *Isaiah* 1, 23.

The reverend gentleman after alluding to Congressional corruption and to the conspicious names which stand perjured before the country, he said:

The details of these Congressional investigations, I must assume, you are all familiar with. That it was morally wrong and particularly harmful and disparaging for Congressmen to buy, and hold, and receive enormous dividends upon the Credit Mobilier stocks; that it was known to be wrong, and that it was an accusing spectre in the consciences of Senators and Representatives who bought and handled them, is clearly shown by the fact of persistent concealment, and then comes the added sin of lying, one of the vilest and most inexcusable of all sins, concerning all of which *Harper's Weekly*, "a journal of civilization," the eminently charitable cartoons of which you must remember, says: "There is a painful feeling that the gentlemen implicated have strangely prevaricated, if nothing more." It is not left for us to determine the original morality and wrongfulness of the transaction—the concealment, the lying, the perjury, to keep it concealed tell terribly enough what the men engaged in it themselves thought of it. I need not recite

THE CATALOGUE OF NAMES IMPLICATED.

Indeed a sermon should aim always at impersonality, but certain names are representative, stand for movements and causes, and to begin at the beginning, Mr. Senator Nye could not say to Vice President Colfax what he is represented to have said to Senator Patterson—that if he wished to get out a patent for a fool he should deposit him in the Patent Office for his model. Those who have known Mr. Colfax best have never mistaken him for a fool. No man in America ever played a *small card* better, or on less capital did a larger business. He was fortunate in being a citizen of Indiana, which, if without great repute for enlightenment, has extended renown for religion. That he was a suitable man to represent his State, Indiana has verily believed.

When publicly accused of being a party to the Pacific Railroad job, we all understand that these are the exact words of his full, flat, explicit, and for the time, efficient denial:

Neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or two thousand shares, in the Credit Mobilierr or any other railroad stock; and unfortunately I have never seen or received the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent. dividends, nor the 80 per cent. dividends in cash, stock, and bonds you have read about every day for the past month, nor one hundred per cent. nor one per cent., nor one-tenth of one per cent.

HOW PITIABLE, HOW SOLEMNLY SAD,

this asseveration in the light of these recent investigations, testimonies and confessions!

And what does Mr. Colfax mean when he asks for "a suspension of public opinion?" This is a solecism. Opinions are not passive, but active; cannot be kept in abeyance or held in suspense. And the public are decidedly of the opinion that a lie has been told and sworn to. Toward this man who has been honored beyond his measure and merit by his countrymen, words of censure have not been unmixed with both charity and scantiness. Indeed, it is very hard for our Western, practical, perpendicular texture of thought to accuse men of hypocrisy. Mr. Colfax has set great store by the ethical value of rhetoric. It is reported that, within a few days, he sent his card to a friend, bearing the following inscription: "Your sorrowful but truthful friend, Schuyler Colfax," which has in it a touch of tenderness—it is really pathetic. It is no new thing, seeking a temperance meeting in Baltimore as a fitting occasion for Mr. Colfax to make public proclamation of the fact that he desired "to stand right in the sight of God." This goody-goodfish

SPONGE-CAKE SORT OF RELIGION

has been stock in trade which has paid him pretty nearly as large dividends as his Credit Mobilier stock. * * * I hope for the purification of Congress by this strange huddling together of all these *conspicuously* Christian men—the *Christian* statesmen *par excellence*, Patterson, Colfax, Pomeroy, Harlan, as the chief sinners, and this hope has serious foundation in the fact that insincerity—histrionic religion, dramatic piety—is the most heinous sin against both man and God.

The Speaker then alluded to the case of Mr. Senator PATTERSON, POMEROY and others, admitting that OAKES AMES "is the chief of sinners" and

That Mr. Wilson, Vice President elect, was "born in obscurity and reared in poverty," is not to the point.

That many names of lesser note are involved and must pass into a dark chapter of the history of Federal legislation, is painfully true.

Our National Congress in many ways is of higher quality than in the days we deem its palmiest. There is broader intelligence, finer average culture, less profanity, intemperance and debauchery; but these last are not the besetting sins of Congressmen now-a-days. They have become "the companions of thieves; every one loveth gifts and followeth after rewards."

We have detected the ostensible and paraded religion of these men to be not of the true, but false. And

TO CURE THESE EVILS

of our time, the greed of gold, the worship of Mammon, corruption, bribery, peculations, and perfidy, I have no short cut, no new patent. Only the old time sovereign remedy can I suggest and earnestly inculcate—*individual integrity*. Do our youth hold it as a first and fast principle of life that integrity is better than place, that honesty is better than riches? We must begin at home,—with ourselves and our children—not with conventions and new machinery, but with consciences and their training, their bending and holy building to the standard of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Character, splendid character, must be set before the people as

THE ONE CRITERION OF WORTH—

not wealth, not conspicuousness. What have these men gained? It were better their names had never been upon the lips of supercilious and obsequious votaries, than that now they should be folded in these dark clouds of bribery, or even suspicion. And we are come to a time when, in choosing our rulers and legislators, we must choose between personal worth and party fealty.

Mr. COLLIER concluded as follows;

The world and the fashion thereof passeth away—Oh! how soon and how suddenly—yes, it is like the morning dew. But God, and character, and love endure forever. Reverently let us commit ourselves to heaven's guidance. Manfully let us beat back the tempter, till we are sure in the all-atoning sense of strong, assured character. Truly, like God, let us love and help one another. And humbly walking the path of duty, the flowers of beauty and peace shall spring up, greet, and bless us on the way.

THE NATION'S SIN.

The man CALDWELL who has held a seat in the Senate of the United States for the present and preceding session, and who is now upon his trial before a committee of that body upon well sustained charges of bribery and corruption practised in the process of procuring his election thereto; is, what it is the style now-a-days to call a self-made man. This term is used by many as a species of compliment, and in fact is regarded by some as the most flattering thing which can be said of one, who by some political hocus-pocus has become prominent; or who, by means of those acts of sleight-of-hand which the customs of the day unhappily appear to have legitimated if not sanctified—has attained the position which our young men have been too often taught to regard as the greatest good—that of a capitalist. Yet what does it really mean?

Generally, if we are to judge from too frequent examples, it means a man who started in life guided and governed by the most intense selfishness; whose motto consisted in the short but expressive sentence—Money is Power. His chief end of course is to make money; to get possession of the lever by means of which his especial world is to be lifted hither and thither as his own selfishness may dictate. If he studies, it is for the purpose of subordinating his learning to the grand purpose of his life, the acquisition of wealth and station. If his heart is ever moved by a noble impulse, he instantly crushes it out of existence—such things may be luxuries to others, but to indulge in them would impair the self-made man's capital. And therein consists the odds between the self-made man and the GOD-made man.

We doubt whether any one ever started in life with a resolute determination to sacrifice all the impulses of his higher and better nature to the single purpose of accumulating wealth, without succeeding. But at what a terrible price has his success been purchased. He is a realization of the fable of the creature who sold himself to the Evil One for Gold. He succeeded, as the story tells us; but the being he bargained with exacted the full payment of his bond.

Wealth honestly acquired is a blessing to its possessor; and when used as it always is used by GOD-made men, is a blessing to all around him. But wealth never made a man of low tastes and degrading habits, in any manner respectable. Such a man may screw and speculate and defraud and gather his coffers so full that he must use all his strength to press down the lids, but after all what is he but a miserable pretender whose assumptions never deceive. All men do not make the possession of money the standard of respectability; for while it is a lamentable fact, as has been said, the large majority of people exclaim of one of these people, "How rich he has become," instead of enquiring "How did he become so rich?" Yet there are still enough to ask the question instead of giving utterance to the exclamation.

This man CALDWELL has purchased his way into the Senate; but is there a man in the whole country who would to-day swap a fair reputation for CALDWELL'S money and political position, even though by some technicality brought into play to conceal partizanism and favoritism, he should be whitewashed by the committee and permitted to remain four years longer in a body where his associates ought to be men of personal honor? Is there an honest boy who would take him for an example?

Success is not the test of merit. A man may be successful so far as the accumulation of wealth or the attainment of high station may be concerned; and yet every right-minded man may know and feel fully assured that amid all that is called success, the man himself, unless he has succeeded in obliterating all moral principle and all conscience, knows himself to be a miserable failure.

We have been often reproached in this country for our tendency to worship money and money's possessor. Truly, we have been largely guilty of this offense, and now we stand mortified witnesses of the result of this common weakness. We have seen our great country with all its pretensions to superiority over the nations of the earth, bowed down in humiliation at the sight of her rulers in the highest places, selling themselves like cattle in the open market. The men who were especially horror-stricken at the sales of the black men, actually placing themselves upon the auction block and being bid off by the Credit Mobilier—OAKES AMES being the auctioneer. And we have seen the seats once occupied by men like ADAMS, and JACKSON, and CLAY, and WEBSTER—against whose personal honor no tongue ever uttered a word—sold in Kansas, and in Iowa, and in Arkansas, and in South Carolina. How many more similar transactions have as yet been concealed from the public eye cannot be even estimated.

Would a purely honest people have elected such men to office, is a question we will not enter upon now, but it is one that every citizen should ponder upon carefully.

THE ORGANS AND THE COAL MINERS.

So far not a single Radical organ in this city has one word to say in favor of the Coal Miners Screen bill.

Let the miners watch the course of these organs, remember the promises made by them previous to the October election; how they maligned and misrepresented Mr. BUCKALEW, and now how they leave the Miners to fight their own battles.

They are as much afraid to speak out on this question as they are on the admission of colored children to the public schools, Chinese labor and Local Option. To do so might hurt the party.

THE organ that pronounced the EVANS defalcation "no defalcation at all," "to nominate HARTRANFT would be to commit something worse than a blunder;" and so long as Auditor General HARTRANFT was on the stand "we regret he did not tell all he knew" concerning the EVANS steel; now denounces the Pennsylvania Railroad bill passed by the Legislature last week. It charges that

The manner in which this bill was rushed through the Legislature, is not calculated to impress the public favorably as to its character or purposes. In the language of the lobby, "it was set up," meaning thereby a majority had been secured for it before its introduction. No time was given to its consideration by either House, and extraordinary efforts were made to prevent publicity of its scope or purpose until it was too late for unfavorable criticism to reach Harrisburg.

The organ then tells the Governor that he has a duty to perform in connection with this bill; in fact, it advises him to veto it; but if he can satisfy himself that it is all right, he should approve of it. All of which means, no matter whether the Governor signs or vetoes, the organ will endorse, the same as it did HARTRANFT after he was nominated. The taking away of the bones, county and Sheriff's printing for instance, has brought the organ to its knees.

FROM BUCKALEW'S POTTSVILLE SPEECH.

"What I say is, that any fair legislation with reference to the mining interests of our State, east or west, that is required by the laboring men of our State and which appears to carry the sanction of utility and advantage with it, shall in future, whether I be in public life or not, receive my earnest and cordial support."

This did not satisfy the miners, they wanted a pledge for their specific bill which HARTRANFT promised. Let us see whether the word of promise kept to the ear will be broken to the hope.

THE organs keep remarkably shady on the Miners' Screen bill. Are they for or against, or will it hurt the party to discuss it?

"THE train was proceeding at its usual speed when it encountered a broken rail." These lines may be kept standing, as they form the daily announcement of accident by and from rail. The latest is the Allegheny Valley and the Pan Handle, where life is tossed off with as much unconcern as a bale of dry goods. The truth is the rails and ties are worn out and there is no money to repair them, the earnings which should be applied to construction account, is absorbed in other directions at the expense of the roadway of the main line. It is perhaps well the public does not know the exact condition of these roads. It might save life, but would seriously embarrass travel. Let each man make his will and settle up as far as possible his earthly and spiritual affairs before he ventures far on railroads this season.

THE disgraceful details of bribery and corruption proved against Senator CALDWELL has at least disgusted one of the journals of his own party, the Indianapolis *Journal*, which says:

Was there ever a more contemptible exhibition of human meanness and weakness than that of Senator Caldwell touching his defense? Having submitted it in writing, and been asked by the committee to make oath to it, he took a day to consider, and then declined to make oath; but said he would submit it on his honor as a Senator! That is to say, this proved corruptionist is willing to make statements on which he calls his honor, which he is not willing to make oath to. How much better is this than perjury itself, or than the bribery that has been proven on him? One would have to search a long time for a more disgusting exhibition of political charlatanry.

THE Army Register for 1873 just issued, shows that the commissioned portion of the United States Army includes 12 General Officers, 15 Adjutant Generals, 8 Inspector Generals, 10 Judge Advocates, 1 Chief Signal Officer, 69 Quartermasters, 26 Commissaries, 163 medical officers, 54 Paymasters, 103 Engineers, 61 ordnance officers, 30 Post Chaplains, 425 cavalry officers, 274 artillery officers, 881 infantry officers, 8 Professors, 293 cadets, and 297 officers retired from active service, making a total of 2,730. The number of enlisted men is 30,000. It is a rather curious fact that of the 2,132 officers on the active lists only 666, or less than one-third, are graduates of West Point.

THERE is not a dollar in the Florida State Treasury. The bonded and floating debt, according to the report of the Comptroller, is $5,844,821. As there are but 25,000 voters in Florida, each voter, according to this showing, is "in for" $234 on a general average. The county and municipal debts will probably run this average up to $400.

THE estimated cost of GRANT'S proposed schemes is as follows:

Kanawha and James River Canal	$47,000,000
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	40,000,000
Niagara Ship Canal	6,000,000
Atlantic and Mississippi Canal	43,000,000
Atlantic Coast Canals (Maine to Gulf)	50,000,000
Total of President Grant's scheme	$186,000,000

THE Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, administration, does not believe in whitewashing the bribe-takers. It proposes to "Drive Out the Lepers," and says:

When any loathsome and contagious disease threatens a community, measures are taken to search out and isolate the cases from which the contagion may spread. This is demanded in the interests of humanity. So when a great political party finds its health and life endangered by the presence within its ranks of the dishonorable, the corrupt and dishonest, should steps be adopted to discover the moral lepers and drive them out from all communion with the yet clean. Decency and expediency alike demand such a course.

The Republican party to-day is defiled and endangered by the companionship of a horde of hungry and corrupt adventurers, who disregard every principle of honor and justice, and make their affiliation thereto a cloak for their misdeeds. Some of these precious scoundrels have been exposed by the investigations into the Credit Mobilier iniquity and the Kansas Senatorial elections, but others there are who yet contrive to conceal their true character from a too confiding public. Several who now stand forward charged with such offenses as bribe-taking, bribe-giving and perjury, and whose defense has, thus far, utterly failed, have hitherto maintained a singularly high reputation. Whatever of ability they may have been given credit for, whatever of statesmanship they have displayed, one thing has been awarded them by friend and foe alike, and that is virtue. But all their professions are shown in the light of recent revelations, to have been the empty vaporings of hypocrites, it may be of hypocrites who persuaded themselves that they were sincere, but none the less of men who, when the crucial moment arrived, lacked the strength of their profession, and fell an easy prey to the tempter, not even retaining sufficient grace to confront their own deeds, but sinking into lower depths of infamy in attempts to avoid the consequences. It will not do for these men to fall back upon their previous record. Detection in crime of such a character and such pitiful manœuvres to disarm justice, cast suspicion on all that has gone before. Their previous career may have been honorable, but the evidence is all against the presumption. Others of the exposed scoundrels are bold and shameless in their sin, glorying in or defending by specious sophistry their evildoing.

THE Missouri *Republican* alludes to one fact concerning the Credit Mobilier bribe takers, that should not be lost sight of; it has completely vindicated the Democratic and Liberal press from the charge of the slander in their treatment of the question last summer. When the Democrats and Liberals published, as they had a right to publish; the OAKES-AMES letters to MCCOMBS, giving a list of distinguished Republicans who had received Credit Mobilier shares, and asked for explanations, there was a savage outburst of wrath from the whole Administration press at what they called a foul slander of the distinguished Republicans aforesaid. Not only did the Administration press declare that the imputation was false, but the said distinguished Republicans themselves beginning with Mr. COLFAX and ending with Mr. KELLEY, also declared it to be false. Now, everything that the Opposition press asserted is proved to be true, and a great deal besides. All the distinguished Republicans connected with the matter have been brought down from their high horses, and convicted of the very offence which they so emphatically denied, and convicted, also, of the still graver offence of wilfully and deliberately denying what they knew to be true. Not only is the so-called "slander" proven to be true, but it is proved to be only one-half of a shameful truth.

SPEAKING of the flagrant spirit of dishonesty which has become so prevalent among the holders of responsible offices under the Administration, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER said: "It is a vast mistake to suppose that more allowance should be made for men who, occupying public positions, permit themselves to fall into fraudulent and dishonest practices, than for others who are not subjected to similar temptations. Men should not accept office if they are not capable of fulfilling its duties with competency and rectitude, despite all temptations whatever. We shall never have honest or upright public men until they have been as it were, so tanned in temptation that nothing of the kind can affect them in the least. In other words, they must be educated to hold offices, and not pitchforked into them through political influence. In all political contests the lies which are told are extraordinary, but during the last Presidential campaign they were more numerous than the mosquitoes in the Dismal Swamp. A few were caught and held up to the public gaze, and a whole continent shuddered with horror at the sight, but the countless multitude which escaped are unthought of, and will no doubt turn up again."

BEN BUTLER is urging before the House committee on public buildings his scheme for enlarging the hall of the House, so that the large increase of members in the Forty-third Congress may be accommodated. His plan is to remove the partition on the south, between the hall and the Speaker's corridor; to reverse the seats of the Speaker and members so that the former shall face the South instead of the North, and the latter face the North. This plan, it is urged, will not only admit, as General BUTLER said, the light of the sun and the air of Heaven, but it will furnish the additional room required. There is no doubt the proposition will be adopted in some shape, as it is very desirable to have something let in upon Congress from Heaven, if it is only air and sunlight. The question of removing the desks and sitting on benches, as is now done in the English Parliament and in some of the State Legislatures, is also canvassed.

AT Wilmington, Delaware, one day last week, GRANT got off the following eloquence:

"It gives me great pleasure to visit Wilmington, the chief commercial and manufacturing city of the State of Delaware, especially as the invitation to do so is not a partisan one. It will give me great pleasure to visit your manufacturing establishments, and I accept the hospitality of your people."

Ames Reappears.

That Mysterious Memorandum Book!

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, February 11.--There was a large audience at Poland's Committee this morning. Vice President Colfax and counsel were present. After waiting half an hour, and Ames not appearing as requested, Judge Poland asked if Colfax was ready to submit his proposed testimony.

Judge Hale, his counsel, replied that it would be manifest injustice for Colfax to get on the stand until Ames should complete his testimony.

Ames Reappears.

About eleven o'clock Ames appeared, creating a sensation. Judge Poland inquired if he had the original memorandum copies, of which he produced before the committee.

Ames—I understand that evidence is to be put in to impeach my testimony by Mr. Colfax. My friends say that I should have that evidence before I should produce my book.

Judge Poland—The Committee thinks it should be produced now.

Ames—I have left the book with a friend who has the legal knowledge to examine into the matter.

That Memorandum Book.

Judge Poland—Please get it now; the proceedings here must be governed by our judgment.

Ames—Horace T. Clarke has book six.

A messenger was dispatched for it immediately. There was some disappointment when it was discoved that Ames had not brought his book.

His answers as to the whereabouts of Clarke were short and to the point, and he manifested the utmost coolness.

While awaiting the return of the messenger, Ames produced his memorandum book, showing that on May 24, 1867, he sold G. Bradford one hundred shares Credit Mobilier at par; gave a discount of five per cent; that Senator Patterson paid him for his thirty shares on the 31st of August, 1067. The impression when giving his former testimony was that Patterson paid him in December, 1867; witness made an entry of Patterson's payment at the time; as to Iowa Falls and Sioux City stock, he held it as trustee for no one in particular; subsequently he let Messrs. Beebe, Gardner and Aaron Hooper have some; also let Bingham have five or six hundred dollar's worth.

Recess for half an hour.

After recess Horace F. Clark appeared before the Poland Committee, and said on behalf of Ames that he would decline to produce the memorandum book.

He thought the Committee should not look into

Private Affairs.

He then requested Ames to show the Committee the original entries on the books as related to the matters testified about

The First Entry

was then read as follows: It was dated Tuesday, January 14, 1865:

Henry Wilson, to credit, by cash, seventy dollars on account of Credit Mobilier stock of America.

Then followed the entry under date of February 10:

Paid Henry Wilson $581.

The witness testified that entries were not in all cases made at the time of the transaction.

Under date of June 22, 1868, a statement appears of

Henry Wilson's Account.

showing $1,200 in Union Pacific Railroad bonds, $950 in Cedar Rapids bonds, a calculation of interest and a check for $233 given him.

Witness then turned to January 10, 1868, and read as follows:

Dawes, Credit Mobilier of America, January 11, $800; January 14, $235, total, $1,035.

Witness, in explanation of the entry, said the $1,035 was the par value of the stock and interest on it up to that time. This sum was

Paid to Dawes.

Witness then turned to a leaf in the back of the book, and an entry without date, under the head of cash accounts, was:

H. L. Dawes, by cash, $1,035; amount due on bond, $1,000; bond $1,060; Credit Mobilier, $1,000; Union Pacific, $1,000.

In explanation of this, Ames stated that Dawes took the bond and paid the difference between 80 per cent. of dividend and its value.

Witness then turned to the date Thursday, March 5, 1868, and read as follows:

Received of Schuyler Colfax check for balance, $534 72.

The next entry was: "Check on the sergeant;at arms, $1,200 given Colfax," but the date was not given; then the following: "Colfax, 20 shares C. M., cost $2,060; 7 months 19 days' interest, $86 92; total, $2,086 72, less 80 per cent. bonds at 97, $1,552; paid March 5th, $534 72; $2,000 U. P. Stock; $2 000 Credit Mobilier stock."

Witness next produced an original statement showing a calculation of the amounts due on thirty shares, twenty shares, and ten shares. There were no names on it, but he testified that either it or a copy of it was shown to each one of the gentlemen for whom he held stock in trust. All the names in the book having a

Cross Mark.

affixed were settled with. The next entry was in June, 1866.

Deposited with the sergeant-at-Arms $1,000.

Question—Have you an entry, in this or any other book,

In Reference to Colfax?

Answer—I have.

Judge Poland—Well let us see it.

Ames—Let us get through this book first.

Judge Poland—No, we must see the entry.

Ames produced the book and read as follows:

FRIDAY, January 22d, 1869.

Paid to S. Colfax $6,075 for interest on $1,500 certificate U. P. R. R.

Witness testified that the certificates alluded to were dividends on Credit Mobilier stock, and the money was paid here in Washington.

Q—Have you been able to find any receipts signed by Colfax.

A—I have not found any yet, but have searched carefully.

Witness then read an entry from the date, January 29, 1868, showing that he received $780 50 in money and coupons of the Cedar Rapids Railroad bonds to be invested in Credit Mobilier stock; took the coupons as money and made the investment.

February 1, 1868.

Delivered to G. W. Scofield, certificate No 346 for ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock, bought for his account.

February 9, 1858, reached Washington; delivered G. W. Scofield one bond, of $1,000, ten shares of stock.

One thousand dollars received of G. W. Scofield for balance due on bond over dividend.

$19,533.

April 24, 1868.

Received of Wm. B. Allison $271, balance due on stock sold him.

Then followed a statement in figures, showing the value of $1,000 bond, &c.

The Next Entry

was in reference to James F. Wilson, showing $329 paid him and the calculation above referred to.

Witness next read the entries in the case of Patterson, copies of which and the receipts were before the committee a few days since.

He next exhibited a statement in the case of Bingham, which agreed with the figures submitted by that gentleman; has had no settlement with Garfield nor Kelley; read the entries in their cases and testified that he paid each of them $329; has no reference on his memorandum book in reference to Speaker Blaine.

In settling with Painter, gave him a check, received from Barrtell for a Cedar Rapids bond; had settled with Logan and gave him a check.

Q—Have you any more entries.

A.—No sir.

Q—You believe we have now seen all the entries on the book in reference to any of these gentlemen?

Yes, sir.

By Judge Niblack—Had not found receipts from any of those gentlemen of any importance; had found one of Allison's without a date; his clerk was now making a further search, and he would know some time this week if he should find any.

The receipt by Allison was as follows:

Received, of Oakes Ames, ten shares of stock in the Credit Mobilier of America, which I hold subject to his order.

In answer to questions by Hale, counsel for Colfax, witness testified that he left the memorandum books at his office in Easton, when he came here after the holidays. The one for 1868 was brought to Washington by his son since, and taken back to Easton by Kennedy.

Ames Cross-Examined.

Ames was then put through a long and severe cross-examination by Judge Hale as to how the copies were made, but witness testified that they were not copies of the original entries, but made up of various entries.

While the cross-examination was in progress, and after it had been kept up an hour or more, Judge Poland notified Hale that the Committee was thoroughly acquainted with all these matters, having had it all in evidence and if there were any inconsistencies in Ames' statement the Committee could judge for itself. He thought this all

A Waste of Time.

and going over what the Committee had already had.

Witness further certified that he did not remember of having got any receipt from Colfax, and never said so to any person; remember that he gave to Colfax a check for $1,200. When he made his statement in December that he could not remember if he had paid Colfax any dividend, he had not seen the memorandum and

His Memory was not Refreshed.

Q—Did you mean to tell a lie or the truth?

A—I won't answer the question. It is an impudent one.

In explanation of his former testimony, witness said he desired to make it as easy as he could for all these men, and he probably had erred on their side, but now they came in here to make him out a liar.

After much bantering of words between Clark, as counsel for Ames, and Hale, as counsel for Colfax, Judge Poland announced that unless this was stopped the committee would be compelled to dismiss both of them as there was

Great Chattering for Nothing.

Ames—(Pointing to Hale)—I have been thinking so ever since he began. (Laughter.)

Witness was positive that he either gave or showed Colfax a statement, showing the balance due, &c., and that he (Colfax), gave a check for the balance. It is not probable that he would have given me a check for $534 unless he knew what it was for. He is

Not so Green as That.

(Laughter.) Colfax never notified witness that he would give up the stock. At first witness wanted to get all these men off as easily as possible, not relying on his own memory,

Sidney Dillon, clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, was recalled and testified that it was his impression that he paid the $1,200 check marked "S. C." to Oakes Ames; thought he paid him in two five hundred dollar bills. In talking with Ames during the last thirty hours, witness had asked him if he did not pay the check to him, and Ames said he thought it was very likely. Witness could not swear he paid the check to Ames.

The Committee took a recess until seven o'clock.

Too Thin.

The Committee reassembled at seven o'clock, and Vice President Colfax read the following letter from a gentleman, whom he declared the best parliamentian in the United States.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. S., FEBRUARY 10, 1873.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax:

DEAR SIR—At your request, I have examined the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the session of Congress commencing December, 1867, and ending July, 1868, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*. I have examined all your rulings, as Speaker, on every proposition made during the session by Hon. E. B. Washburne and Hon. C. C. Washburn, and in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, I find no ruling made by you that was not, in my judgment, commanded and justified by parliamentary law.

Very respectfully.

JOHN M. BARCLAY,
Journal Clerk, House of Rep's.

Colfax Rises to Explain.

Colfax then addressed the committee as follows:

GENTLEMEN—Last fall I was one of a number of persons in public life charged with having been bribed by gifts of stock in the Credit Mobilier, from which enormous dividends had been received, and for which certain legislation had been procured. I replied to these charges in a speech at South Bend September 25, 1872 in which, after showing that the most important part of this legislation had been enacted four years before the alleged bribery, responded to the personal attack as follows, which I read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of the next day:

Never having in my life a dollar of stock of any kind, that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier or Credit Immobilier, if there is one. Nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames, nor any other person ever gave or ever offered to give me one share, or twenty shares or two hundred shares in Credit Mobilier or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never seen or received

The Value of a Farthing

out of twenty-one per cent. dividend, or the eighty per cent. dividends in cash, stock or bonds you have read about for the past month; nor the one hundred per cent. nor the tenth of one per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par without buying into a prospective law suit, it would be a good investment, if as valuable a stock as represented, but never having been plaintiff nor defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price with

A Lawsuit on the Top of It.

It will be seen from these extracts that I publicly claimed last Fall the right to purchase the stock, and avowed frankly that I would have been willing to pay for twenty shares, if I did not buy into a prospective lawsuit, but no possible profit could induce me to involve myself in litigation. Having over four years before this speech voluntarily abandoned a contract to purchase at the rate I had stated, and having no certificate and no ownership of stock in it, my answer to the charges then made are the exact truth, and then I frankly accepted also whatever odium might attach to willingness to purchase and to hold its stock

As I then Understood It.

I will add that what I then said last September, that neither Oakes Ames, nor any other person, ever gave or offered to give me any of this stock, has been repeatedly printed during this session with *the essential word* "GIVE" *omitted*, entirely changing its sense.

Ames, having sworn December 17 in his original statement before the committee, which he declared, (see page 21 of evidence,) embodied the exact facts that he could not remember having paid me any dividends, now declares that in June, 1868, a check payable to the initials S. C., or bearer for $1,200, but not endorsed by me, or any one else, was paid by him to me as a cash dividend of Credit Mobilier.

In Answer to this Charge

I repeat again, that I have not the slightest knowledge, or recollection, or belief that I ever saw this check, or any other check of Ames', till he presented it before this committee; nor that I have ever been paid or proffered by him directly or indirectly in check, stock or bonds twelve hundred or one hundred or one dollar on any account whatever. I further state that I have not the slightest knowledge, recollection or belief that I ever heard there was or could be any cash dividends on Credit Mobilier till the discussion of last fall, and I am as positive as I can be of any fact in the past that Ames never spoke to me of this last dividend, and never paid or proferred to me in person, or through any other channel, any check, or money, or bonds, on that or any other account.

It Seems to Me

impossible and incredible that I should have received the check without remembering that addition to my income, and especially in a check drawn so singularly to the initials, and not containing my name at all; nor could I have talked to him when he failed, as I did, about letting the $500 go, which I had paid him on dividend stock, if he had paid me an overplus of seven hundred dollars. I must add that until to-day I have never heard of the certigcate for $1,500 of Union Pacific bonds, the sixty dollars interest on which, Ames says he paid me in January, 1869, and I would not have been more astounded to have been

Charged by Him With the Assassination

of one of this family than I have been by his charges that he paid me either $1,200 or $60, or any other amount whatever on stock that I had abandoned. I will add that for over four years I have never spoken in my family of this transaction, exactly as I described it in my testimony of January 7th, namely, that I had contracted to purchase and paid about $500; had heard of threatened and acrimonious litigation among its principal stockholders, and had, therefore, abandoned it without receiving any dividend or certificate, but a loss of the money I had paid upon it, and of the fact of these conversations I will produce evidence. I come now to the bank deposit of $1,200 in the bills for June 22, 1868, and the committee will remember that I really invited the examination of my bank accounts by stating to them unasked that I kept

My Accounts at the First National Bank,

where all my checks deposited would be found, endorsed by me, whether payable to order or bearer. Difficult as it is to recall all the transactions of five years in a public man's life, I will state to the committee where all money came from deposited from June 22, 1868, and will add that it was the month succeeding my nomination for the office I now hold, and the total deposit was $1,968 63, and there being no previous deposit later than the 1st of June, it shows that this amount was the accumulation of moneys paid to me during the intervening three weeks. This is also proven by the dates of the checks deposited. One check was for $1,863, dated June 13, signed by J. N. Seymour, since deceased. One of $250, dated June 12, signed by E. C. Cardin, and one for $500, dated June 17, signed by T. Denny & Co., none of them having the slightest connection with subject of the investigation before this committee. The deposit bills for $200 I am positive were paid me by my step father, Mathews, on account of a debt he owed me. In December, 1867,

I Paid $455 for a Piano

bought for his daughter, the check for which is in the bank, and I agreed to wait for most of it until the summer, when he expected to be better able to pay me. After my nomination in May, 1868, I had numberless appeals for contributions for political expenses in various localities, for processions, bonds, charity, religious aid, &c., and I had promised to contribute as promptly and largely as possible to the legitimate expenses of the canvass in my sharply contested State of Indiana. I, therefore, asked Mathews to pay me his indebtedness as soon as he could, so as to assist me in meeting those demands incident to my new position. During the month of June, 1868, and as nearly as I can fix the time, about the middle of the month, he paid me $200 in bills on account, and early next month he paid me another installment completing the payment before Congress adjourned late in July. I am very confident that this $200 formed part of this $1,200, the deposit being part of my cash receipts. Between the deposits of June 1st and 22d, about the time this payment, and as near as I can fix the date about the middle of the month of June, and very soon after the payment of Mathews, I was opening my letter mail at the breakfast table, in accordance with my usual custom, and found

An Envelope Within Another Envelope

post-marked New York. On opening the inner envelope I found it contained a letter written by Geo. W. Nesbitt, congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Vice Presidency, and saying that the writer desired to send me confidentially the remittance enclosed to aid me in the heavy expenses of the canvass; but desired it kept secret, as neither his family nor any one would ever know it, unless I told them. Enclosed in this was a greenback or a National Bank note for one thousand dollars. It was as gratifying, as it was liberal, and holding up the letter and bill I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Mathews remarked that it came in good time, either he or I referring to the appeal of Mr. Conner, Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committe, for

Money to Aid

in arranging for the canvass already in active progress there. The bill was then passed around from hand to hand, and examined. I am sure I deposited it with the $200 I had received from Mathews, and purchasing on the very same day, as the bank books show, a draft for the exact amount of this remittance, and in exact accordance with the donor's wish, and exactly as discussed at my table at the time, sent it at once to the Chairman of the Republican Committee at Indianapolis. Fortunately this does not rest on my own testimony alone. Living witnesses will tell the Committee they remember the receipt of this bill, and the contents of the letter in which it was enclosed, and that it was at once discussed how it should be used to carry out Mr. Nesbitt's desire, and the draft presented and sworn to by the cashier of the bank proves that the very day I deposited $1,200 in bills, I bought and remitted out of my deposit a draft for $1,000 to the Chairman of the Indiana State Committee; that the draft endorsed by Conner was found in the bank here, and laid before your committee the next day after the bank deposit was testified, my counsel at the time promising to connect it with my evidence.

My family at the time consisted of my mother, since deceased, my stepfather, Mr. Mathews and my half-sister, Mrs. Hollister, whose residence is in a distant town beyond the Rocky Mountains. I said it was fortunate there were living witnesses to this besides myself, for on a thorough examination of the accounts and papers of Nesbitt, made by his execution at my request, Nesbitt having died next year, no trace of it is there found. He had carried out exactly what he wrote, that it was intended to be confidential, unknown even to his family.

If it was Revealed,

it would have to be by me, and he evidently sent it in a bill, the more surely to accomplish the object.

During the last eight or ten years the accumulations of my letters has been so great that it has been my regular habit to destroy fully nine-tenths of them. Those that are not destroyed are not filed, but are kept in their envelopes until they crowd my drawers and tables, and are then tied up, but not chronologically, to be stowed away wherever room for them can be found. Indeed, Mr. Chauncey and one of the House employees, after I had left that wing of the Capitol for the Senate wing in 1869, happened to find a box full of old letters thus tied up, the loss of which I had entirely overlooked. I have gone three times over all the letters I have preserved and not found this letter or any political letter for June, 1868. The acknowledgment of this draft of one thousand dollars sent to Indiana

Can't be Found.

though fortunately the bank was able to find the draft itself. The letters accompanying the three checks deposited on the 22d of June have also been destroyed, so that I am unable to produce either or the five letters relating to the transactions of that day.

I remember distinctly that after my nomination my mail increased enormously amounting to fifty if not sometimes one hundred letters per day, and their preservation seemed so impossible that I remember, as others do more than once, almost filling a waste basket with the fragments of destroyed letters. But as I said, the deposit of the draft testifies for itself. There are living witnesses here to prove that I received at that time this thousand dollar bill, one of them having made

A Three Thousand Mile Mid-Winter Journey

alone, to tell this Committee her recollection of it.

When my book account was examined here the cashier was asked what forty-five thousand dollars footings meant, and he replied to the inquiry that it was the amount of the debits and credits. When the accounts were finally balanced it was telegraphed to the New York *Tribune* that night the books showed that I deposited $45,000 in one year, and the inference was that I could, therefore, easily have forgotten the $1,200 in question. As my general accounts has thus been made the subject of discussion, and as I have no secrets in regard to them, I feel it my right, now to correct this mistatement. This total was for three years, not one year, namely, from December 1865 to October 1868, inclusive, and embraced besides other cash accounts changes made in my investments, the avails of a laborious life, and which changes were mainly on the advice of valued friends in New York, Baltimore and the West. On the debtor side are purchases of $5,000 in seven thirties of the bank between December 1865 and April 1866, mainly from

Receipts for Lecturing,

one share of New York *Tribune* stock at $6,000 in January, 1867; a present of $1,000 in the early part of the same year to my mother, then the head of my family; an investment of $5,000 in an iron company of Lake Superior; an investment of $5,000 in bonds of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, a house and lot in South Bend near the postoffice, which I am glad to state is worth nearly double the $2,200 I paid for it; a loan of $455 to Mathews, as stated; an investment of $5,000 in the Western Rolling Mill, and a payment of $1,750 to Mr. Rickstein Burroughs for money borrowed of him. This amounts to $30,000 out of a $45,000 transaction these three years. The deposits on the credit side that enabled me to pay these amounts, were as follows.

During these years I was lecturing on my stage coach ride of 1865,

Across the Continent,

during November, in the holiday recess, on Saturdays, in the early part of the session and during the spring when Congress adjourned in March, receiving from $100 to $200 per lecture. I received in all over $12,000 from this source, of which I estimate about $10,000 was deposited here. I sold the $5,000 in seven thirties and also sold the *Tribune* share at $6,100 and Mathews returned me $455 he owed me. Besides these items I sold sixty-two shares of Adams Express stock at 72¼ and a lot of second mortgage bonds of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad for $492, making about $31,000 in all, which offsets the $30,000 in the investment I charged against him.

Of Course the Committee Understands

that in bank accounts where changes of investments are made alters the figure three or four times over. Thus I deposited my lecturing money, bought seven-thirties, sold them at an advance and used the proceeds for another investments. I bought a *Tribune* share, mainly out of similar receipts, sold it at an advance, and again invested the proceeds. A large part of the money I drew from the Sergeant-at-Arms for my salary was deposited in the Bank as I paid my housekeeping expenses there. It has taken all my dividends, besides my salary, to pay my expenses for the past half dozen years, and hence my willingness to follow the counsel of better financiers than myself in investments and changes of investment.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland, Colfax testified that he thought he received one thousand dollars the day after he received the money from Mathews. When witness told Ames that he (Colfax) must be out of it, Ames put his hand in his pocket, took out small coin and offering it to witness, said: "Consider I have bought it back." Witness always had great repugnance to law suits, and drew out of the Credit Mobilier for that reason;

Would Have Been Glad to Get On:

of the Credit Mobilier at the cost of twice the sum he paid Ames; received the $1,000 from Nesbitt about the middle of the month succeeding the nomination; if he had received the $1,000 from New York and $1,200 from Ames also, he would have deposited both of them.

G. W. Mathews was sworn. Witness testified that he was the step-father of Colfax, and resided with him in 1867 and 1868, and borrowed money from him in 1868, as related by Colfax; paid him $200 about the 16th of June, and another $100 about the 1st of July following. The balance was paid at the adjournment of Congress. Witness corroborated the testimony of Vice President Colfax in relation to the receipts of $1,000 from Nesbitt at the breakfast table. Colfax held up the letter with the $1,000 and said a thousand dollars from a gentleman almost a stranger to me. His mother said, read the letter to Schuyler. It was a short letter, and congratulatory in its tone. The writer begged Colfax to accept the inclosed without naming the amount. Witness thought the letter was received about three days after he paid Colfax the $200, and when Ames failed the matter was the subject of conversation. Mrs. Mathews and Mrs. Ames being great friends, much sympathy was expressed for Ames by Mrs. Mathews, and Colfax said

Never Mind, Mother.

Ames owes me a little, and I will never ask him for it until he is able to pay me. He mentioned the amount as $500, but did not say what it was for.

Mrs. Caroline Hollister sworn. Witness resides in Utah, and is half-sister of Mr. Colfax; resided with him in Washington in 1868; remembered that Colfax received a one thousand dollar bill while at the breakfast table in June, 1868. It was enclosed in a letter congratulating him on his nomination. The letter came from Nesbitt.

Judge Hale said Nesbitt was a wealthy stationer and paper manufacturer of New York, and he could offer evidence to that fact. He would also state that Mrs. Colfax was present and could testify as to the thousand dollars, she having been informed about it on the Colorado trip in the summer of 1868.

Judge Poland said the Committee did not desire to hear further testimony on that subject.

Ames recalled—Had no knowledge of any money being paid to aid in the election of Senator Carpenter. General Butler recommended that Carpenter be employed as counsel for the road about the time that Carpenter was a candidate for the Senate. Witness

Would Not Agree to Employ Carpenter,

as they did not want any counsel, and Carpenter was not employed; had no knowledge of Mr. Alley or any other director taking such action. Witness never made any statements about Carpenter being employed as counsel for the road in the presence of Buffington or any other member of the House; had no no knowledge of any application being made to the Central Pacific Road to retain Carpenter.

Hon. James Buffington, sworn.

Q—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Ames or hear any conversation in relation to M. Carpenter buing employed as counsel.

A—No sir, never.

Q—Did you have any conversation with General Butler in reference to that matter.

A—Some time ago I heard General Butler state that a proposition had been made for the Union Pacific Road to retain Mr. Carpenter as counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Chairman—Tell us all that was said.

A—Gen. Butler said that Carpenter's friends had sent down here to have Carpenter retained as counsel for

The Sum of $10,000.

He said that Alley objected to it. Witness did not know if Gen. Butler was employed.

Judge Poland announced that the examination of witnesses was now concluded. If any new evidence should be discovered the committee of course would hear it.

The committee then adjourned till tomorrow, when they will proceed to make up the report.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1873.

Convention came to order at 11 o'clock, Judge Walker, of Erie, presiding.

Rev. Mr. Curry offered up a prayer, imploring the Divine blessing upon absent members, and the President, Mr. Meredith, who is still detained at home by indisposition.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Mr. E. C. Knight (Phila.) presented the following from the Society of Friends of Abington, through Hannah W. Linton and Isaac Mather, Clerks:

"That we are deeply impressed with the injurious results of the traffic in intoxicating beverages wherever permitted and however restricted. And believing that their use as such is a fruitful source of demoralization, poverty and crime, involving communities, more than any other cause, in the resulting expenses of criminal prosecutions, and the support of houses of correction, penitentiaries, almshouses and lunatic asylums, and feeling sure that no adequate good ever has or ever can grow out of their manufacture, sale and use, we do earnestly request that you will engraft a clause in our new constitution, so far as practicable, to prohibit the making, vending and using of intoxicating beverages, and to exclude their sale under the authority and protection of the law within our otherwise prosperous Commonwealth."

PERJURY AT PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Howard (Allegheny) offered the following:

That the officers of all primaries or primary elections for the nomination of candidates for office, or the election of delegates to put in nomination said candidates, shall be sworn or affirmed, before entering upon their duties, to fairly and truly conduct the proceedings and fairly and truly make up the result, and any willful violation of said oath or affirmation shall be perjury, and indictable and punishable as such.

DRAPING THE HALL WINDOWS.

By Mr. Carson (Montgomery), that the House Committee be instructed to report what progress has been made in draping the windows of this Hall, in obedience to the order of the Convention.

LIMITING THE TIME FOR SPEAKING.

By Mr. Mantor (Crawford), that no member of this Convention be permitted to speak for a longer time than twenty minutes on any question before the Convention. Laid on the table.

SUFFRAGE, ELECTION AND REPRESENTATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on Article First of the report of the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation.

McAllister (Centre,) having the floor, discussed the various questions of the whole report, woman's suffrage, taxation, elections, representation, and what not, including the Rhode Island rebellion. The point of order being raised that the speaker was not confining himself to the question before the house, that of taxation, the President concluded that as Mr. McAllister was now approaching the subject gradually he could proceed.

Mr. Broomall (Delaware) rose in reply to the Chairman of the Committee and the gentleman from Philadelphia, the latter having been born too early to have any say in the matter of woman suffrage. The argument of these conservatives is: It has not been the custom of the law heretofore to allow women to vote, therefore it is not proper now to give her the privilege. And this is the excuse of these men in their efforts to hinder the progress of the car of reform.

Mr. Hopkins (Washington) raising the point of order that the gentlemen was not debating the question, which was property taxation, the Committee, on motion, permitted Mr. Broomall to finish his reply to the gentlemen from Centre and Philadelphia.

Mr. Howard (Allegheny) was in favor of the tax amendment of Mr. Niles (Tioga).

Mr. Worrell (Philadelphia) opposed the amendment, thinking it unwise and unjust to the people of the State.

Mr. Minor (Crawford). Instead of affording protection, this tax will prove to be a fund of corruption. A politician, under its provisions, can pay the taxes of every man who declines to assume the expense, and holding their receipts, he can control their votes in nine cases out of ten.

Mr. Campbell (Philadelphia) thought that the abuses under the present tax qualification in Philadelphia are productive of gross frauds. He could see no benefit in the future if this amendment should be adopted. There would be just as many fraudulent tax receipts then as now. This is no remedy for the evil. He felt that the elections in this city would be purer if all taxes were abolished. He therefore trusted that the amendment would be rejected.

Mr. Simpson (Phila.) Mr. Beebe (Venango) and others participated in the discussion in brief remarks.

Mr. Carson (Montgomery) moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words one month, and insert ten days, which was not agreed to. The amendment was then carried by a large majority.

Mr. Dallas (Phila.) moved to amend the section by striking out all after the word months in the last sentence, and proceeded to present his reasons, when, on motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked permission to sit again to-morrow, which was granted.

Mr. Turrell (Susquehanna) obtained leave to present the following resolution:

That the Committee on Railroads be requested to prepare and report an article for the constitution providing that any combination, understanding or agreement by and between any railroad companies, or by and between any coal companies, relative to increasing their rates of transportation of freights and passengers, or either; or relatively increasing the price of mining products, shall be cause for forfeiture of their charters, and that the Legislature shall provide by law for the proper enforcement of this section. Referred to the Committee on Railrords and Canals.

On motion adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1873.

Convention called to order by Judge Walker.

A number of petitions were presented from different parts of the State respecting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Broomal (Delaware) offered the following:

WHEREAS, The printer of the Convention is under contract to furnish the debate on the day after delivery, and the journal on the day after approval, and is not entitled to any compensation unless he complies strictly with his contract; and,

WHEREAS, Serious loss is likely to be entailed upon that gentleman, if the Convention shall insist upon its just and legal rights; therefore,

Resolved, That unless the printing shall be at any time more than one month behind, the printer shall be allowed the contract price, with an abatement of two per cent. for every day any portion of the printing is behind. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

LIMITING DEBATES.

The resolution offered yesterday that no member shall speak on any one question more than twenty minutes was called up, Mr. Mantor (Crawford) taking the floor, and showing that by the adoption of this resolution 20 minutes to each of the 27 committees would amount to 9 hours; assuming that if each of the 133 members would consume his allotted time, it would require 1,197 hours, and setting down three hours each day it would amount to 399 days. At this rate the term of the Convention would extend far into next year, if not until doomsday.

Mr. Lilly (Carbon) moved to amend by inserting ten minutes.

A large number of members took part in the discussion. Judge Woodward thought that, although the longest member of this body, he had not occupied twenty minutes altogether of time on this floor. This miserable subject of woman's rights, which has occupied the Convention, will pass away, and more interesting questions will arise which will demand extended time, and he was in favor of postponing the whole subject.

The motion to postpone by Mr. Darlington was lost.

Mr. Buckalew (Columbia) offered as a substitute that no member shall speak longer than twenty minutes without leave from the Convention, which was carried. The question recurring on the resolution as amended, the ayes and noes were called, and it was agreed to—ayes, 87; noes, 7.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Hopkins, that the Convention adjourn *sine die* March 27th, was lost.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION.

Mr. Dallas (Philadelphia) took the floor, the Convention being in Committee of the Whole on the first section of the report from the Committee of Suffrage, Election and Representation, arguing against the last clause, "that no naturalized citizen

Continued on 8th Page.

FOREIGN.

Details of the Northfleet Disaster.

THE "NORTHFLEET" DISASTER.

NEW YORK, February. 7.—Extracts from the London papers have been received by mail. The *Times* of January 25th gives the details of a terrible disaster to the ship Northfleet, from which it appears that at half-past ten at the night the captain and others were alarmed by the by the cry from the officer of the watch,

"A Steamer is Right Into Us."

The Captain and pilot rushed on deck, but before they got there, the steamer had run into the vessel, striking her amidship and cutting her below the water mark. The carpenter quickly reported her nearly half full of water. The pumps were started promptly and the crew worked hard for some minutes, but when it was found that the water was rapidly gaining, a panic seemed to seize both crew and passengers, and the officers could not keep the latter in check. A crowd of men and women had rushed up from the births, many only half clothed, The passengers had mostly retired, but a few were undressing. The noise of the collision is likened by one of them to

A Peal of Thunder.

and such was the violence of the shock that those standing were knocked down. It appears that the steamer rebounded and came a second time in collision with the Northfleet. The water began to pour in, and in a very short time the passengers' quarters were swamped. The women were slower to rush on deck than the men, and many were not in the condition to go till the water rose threateningly around them. No one on board the steamer was heard to speak, although loud and eager shouts from the Northfleet must have made her crew aware of the terrible danger that existed. She backed for two or three minutes, and then steamed away out of sight. For half an hour the scene on the deck of the Northfleet was appalling.

Women Shrieked, Men Cursed

and fought their way toward the boats, whilst the captain and first mate roared out commands to the men to keep back and allow the women to get to the side of the vessel, but apparently without success. Rockets were fired and blue lights burned; a gun was loaded, but the screw of the ramrod became detached and the pieces could not be discharged. The signals of distress were seen by several vessels, but appear to have been regarded as signals for a pilot, for no assistance was rendered. Meanwhile the scene on deck baffles description. The captain, finding the men determined to leave the vessel, went below and armed himself with a revolver, and ascending the poop deck declared his determination to

Shoot the First Man

who tried to leave the vessel before the women were saved. The first boat launched was lowered by a number of passengers by cutting the ropes. There being no ladder at hand the only way of getting into it was by leaping or dropping some twelve or fifteen feet. As there was a terrible rush towards the boat, the scene was one of distressing confusion, and a man and boy fell into the water and drowned. The officers did all they could to force the men who first got into the boat to leave it that the women might be saved, but to no purpose. Even firing blank cartridges, it is supposed at first, was unavailing. About thirty persons having got into it, the boat put off. Another life boat was launched. A man who got into it, was ordered to leave, but refused, and the captain shot him in the calf. Then Captain Knowles

Placed his Wife in the Boat,

and said to the boatswain, who already got in, "A charge for you, Boatswain; take care of her and the rest, and God bless you." Wringing his wife's hand he bade her good bye, saying, "I shall never see you again."

It is impossible to describe the panic that raged all this time. Heartrending scenes were witnessed on all sides. One of the passengers seeing the captain's wife in the boat, threw his own wife in, tossed the baby to her and entered the boat himself. A little girl was thrown into the boat by her father, who tried to save the rest of his family, but the seething, maddened crowd pressing toward the side of the vessel prevented him, and, with his wife and two other children, he went down with the ill-fated vessel. The engineer made frantic efforts to save his wife and children, but was jammed between the cook house and gunwale, and received dreadful injuries that, though afterwards rescued, leave him in a precarious state. Only two of the seven boats aboard were launched, owing no doubt to the panic. One was seriously injured as the tacks was cut and the boat fell into the sea. The quarter deck was still crowded by men and women and children, some crying, swearing and praying. The captain and pilot were together and the latter was heard saying:

"If You Want to Save Yourself

make for the topmast," to which many poor people rushed.

In a quarter of an hour a tug picked up the second boat with thirty occupants and then steamed for some time around the spot where, about three quarters of an hour after being struck, the Northfleet went down head first with awful suddenness, and with

Three Hundred and Twenty-Seven Souls on Board.

At that moment the first boat was one hundred yards, and the second only twenty or thirty from the vessel. The crew of the first boat, after landing the women, rowed round the scene of the wreck, and saved five men trying to swim to shore. A lugger took off from the second boat thirty-five passengers, and a pilot cutter rescued the pilot and ten men who, having gone down with the vessel, rose to the surface and clung to the maintopmast. The rigging of the vessel lies in eleven fathoms of water. The survivors say the Captain displayed the greatest heroism in maintaining his presence of mind from the first to last, that he strove hard to put an end to the panic, and did his duty bravely to the and. He was at the last moment going across the deck in the hope of enabling some of the crowd crushing round the boats on that side to get away from the ship.

The Survivors

say the other boats got adrift when the ship sunk, and express the belief that if the passengers had allowed themselves to be lowered properly, there could have been saved at least one hundred more lives. Unfortunately the women could not climb the masts, although we did all in our power to help them. Consequently all the women and children, with the exception of the Captain's wife and another and two children, were drowned.

WASHINGTON.

THE CASE OF DR. J. MILTON BEST.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—When, on the 1st of June last, President Grant vetoed the bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, the message was referred to the Senate Committee on Claims, to-day Senator Howe, its chairman, made a report from that committee strongly in opposition to the veto. The report says the objections of the President are not based upon the ground that the act is unconstitutional or inconsiderately passed, and that neither of these objections could be well urged against it. The constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the payment of private claims cannot well be denied. The act in question was passed after careful consideration. Some statesmen and jurists have maintained that the proper use of the veto power was limited to cases of unconstitutional and rash legislation, but the text of the Constitution, as well as the usage of the Government, sanctions the broader use of power. There can be no doubt that the President may interpose his veto to the passage of any bill however constitutional and however maturely it may have been considered by the Legislature, and there can be no doubt that when he does interpose his veto, it can only be overcome by the concurrence of two-thirds of each House of Congress. Thus in our governmental system, the negative of the President counteracts the vote of one-sixth of each House of Congress. With the assent of the President, a majority of each House can enact a law, but against his dissent two thirds are required. Since, therefore, the Executive veto paralzses so large a portion of the Legislature, it would seem it ought not to be interposed except upon substantial and well considered grounds, and it would seem quite evident that if the Executive assumes the task with the help of his Cabinet of reconsidering the expediency of all laws which Congress matures, with the aid of all its committees and all its members, while he may sometimes correct mistakes, he may also sometimes make mistakes.

The committee say the principal objection urged against the act is that it provides for a claim arising on account of the ravages of war. The message states the circumstances under which the claim arose. The bill appropriates two thousand five hundred dollars to compensate Dr. Best for the destruction of his dwelling house and its contents by order of the commanding officer of the United States military forces at Paducah, Ky., March 26, 1864.

In reviewing the reasons of the President for the veto, the committee admit that in some sense the destruction was the ravages of war, but in their opinion the house taken from the claimant was for the use of the government. The message asserts as a general principle of both international and municipal law, that all property is held subject not only to be taken by the Government for public uses, in which case under the Constitution of the United States, the owner is entitled to just compensation, but also subject to be temporarily occupied or even actually destroyed in times of great personal danger, when the public safety demands it, and in this latter case Governments do not admit a legal obligation on their part to compensate the owner. The Committee taking issue with the President say they have not found any such general principal affirmed either in international or municipal law, but have found the very reverse affirmed by all law, international and municipal. They quote numerous legal authorities and several congressional precedent in support of this view, and in reply to the President's caution that the payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for very large sums of money for the necessary and unavoidable destruction of property by army, they say the act for the relief of Dr. Best does not provide for the payment of property unavoidably destroyed. On the contrary it clearly discriminates against and disclaims liability for such payment.

They reply secondly that if the principle involved in the bill be just, and as it has been seen to be in accordance with the commands of all law and all precedent, the Government cannot be excused from making payment to Dr. Best, because of the weight of the burden such payments would impose upon the Treasury. The Committee say he who regards law or loves justice will be reluctant to see a loyal citizen reduced by the deliberate act of his Government to absolute destitution, and then turned away from the full tills of the Treasury, which carry from year to unused millions, a single year's interest on which would compensate for every injury coming within the principle of Best's claim. There is no warrant for believing the principle recognized by this bill would involve the Treasury in large disbursements. It already has been seen that the bill establishes no new precedents. Congress has already paid several claims resting upon precisely the same principle. From the foundation of the government it cannot be discovered that Congress has ever refused to pay a similar claim. If, as some profess to apprehend, similar claims for millions await payment, the question arises where are they? During the eleven years since the late war commenced the whole amount of claims of every kind recommended for payment by the Senate Committee on Claims, excluding those reported from the Claims Commissions, will fall considerably below a million of dollars.

In conclusion, the committee enter into a statement to show that no claim was ever or ever can be preferred against the government resting upon more impregnable grounds than the claim preferred in this bill, and they therefore recommend its passage, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Howe also made a similar recommendation in relation to the bill appropriating $11,250 for the relief of Thomas B. Wallace, of Lexington, Missouri, vetoed by the President on the 7th of June, 1872, for reasons similar to those set forth in the message vetoing the bill for the relief of Best.

Revising Salaries.

The bill reported to-day by Mr. Butler (Mass.) from the Committee on Judiciary to adjust the salaries of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative Departments of the Government provides that after March 4th, 1873, the salaries will be fixed as follows:

President of the United States, $50,000.
Vice President, $10,000.
Chief Justice, $10,500.
Justices of the Supreme Court, $10,000.
Cabinet officers, $10,000.
Speaker of the House, $10,000.
Members of Congress, $8,000.

This includes members of the 42d Congress.

Mileage is abolished and actual traveling expenses allowed. The Committee accompany the bill with a report.

COAL MINERS' MEETING.

Senator Humphries in Favor of the Screen Bill.

The coal miners of Allegheny county met in convention on Saturday morning in Stehle's Hall, opposite the court house, for the purpose of considering the interests of coal miners and securing the passage of the Screen Bill at Harrisburg,

On motion, Thomas Watkins was called to the chair. W. J. Reed was appointed Vice President, and Mr. S. S. Boyle, Secretary.

The Secretary called the roll from which it appeared that about thirty coal works were represented.

A motion was adopted to send a Committee to Harrisburg to urge upon the Legislature the enactment of the bill for the protection of coal miners.

The Secretary read a letter from Senator Humphries, in which he promised to use his influence for the passage of the law.

The following gentlemen were nominated as representatives to Harrisburg: Geo. Archibald, David Baden, William Woodslayer, Walter J. Reed, A. Winters and A. Stiner. All these gentlemen declining but Messrs. Baden and Woodslayer, it was determined to ballot for one, which resulted in the election of Mr. Baden,

The fight on the Screen Bill will be made in Committee in the Senate, and the probability is that it will be killed, unless the miners vigorously bestir themselves.

THE SCREEN BILL.

Desperate Efforts for Its Slaughter—Meeting of the Coal Exchange.

On Saturday morning a meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and Railroad Coal-Producers' Exchange, was held at the corner of Water and Market streets, Captain N. J. Bigley in the chair.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be to take some action to endeavor to defeat the Miners' Screen Bill, now before the Legislature.

On motion, a Committee of Five from each coal exchange was appointed to go to Harrisburg. The following gentlemen constitute the Committee: Pittsburgh Coal Exchange—Messrs. J. F. Dravo, Joseph Walton, Col. Schoonmaker, Capt. M. Bailey and Robert Cornell. Railroad Coal Exchange—Messrs. Alex. Gordon, Robert Dickson, Charles Armstrong, F. C. Negley and Wm. A. McIntosh.

The members of the Committee are to meet next Saturday at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., for consultation at the Duquesne Coal Company's office, No. 415 Liberty street.

Homeopathy.

At the eighth annual session of the Homeopathic Society of Pennsylvania held at Harrisburg on Wednesday, nearly every section of the State was represented. Among the new members proposed and elected are C. D. Herron and W. F. Edmundson, of Allegheny city, and C. F. Bingam and Chas. T. Rosebburry, of Pittsburgh.

Dr. J. H. M'Clelland, on behalf of the Homeopathic medical and surgical hospital and dispensary of Pittsburgh, reported that the institution is in a most prosperous condition, having paid off the remaining indebtedness and exhausted its facilities in extending its benefits as widely as possible. The report was accepted.

Dr. M'Clatchey moved a vote of thanks to the managers and professional staff of the Pittsburgh hospital for the energy and wisdom displayed in its organization and in carrying out the objects of such a praiseworthy enterprise. Adoted by a rising vote.

Among the papers received, accepted and referred were the following:

"Chorea," a paper by Dr. W. R. Childs, of Pittsburgh., was read, accepted and referred to the committee on publication

The report of the bureau of materia medica and provings was presented by its chairman, Dr. John C. Burger, of Pittsburgh, among which was a paper on "Partial Proving of Macrotine," by C. P. Seip, M. D., of Pittsburgh.

Allegheny Mortuary.

The following is the report of deaths in Allegheny City for the week ending Saturday night: White, 17: male, 6; female, 11. Scrofulous encephititis, 1; spasms, 4; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; inflammation of stomach, 1; meningitis, 1; consumption, 1; heart disease, 1; acute laryngitis, 1; chronic diarhea, 1; drossy, 1; smallpox, 1; old age, 1; pneumonia, 1; still born, 1. Under one year of age, 5; between one five, 1; between five and ten, 1; between ten and twenty, 3; between thirty and forty, 4; between fifty and sixty, 1; between seventy and eighty, 1; between eighty and ninety, 1. Total, 17.

The Law Association.

On Saturday evening the following were elected permanent officers of the Law Students Association for the ensuing year:

President, James W. Collins; Vice President, T. J. O'Keefe; Secretary, John A. Fox: Treasurer, S. S. Milligan; Executive Committee, Messrs. Powers, Myers, Booth.

A special feature has been added to the asoociation in the establishment of jury trials in connection with it. On Wednesday evening a breach of promise case will be argued. Messrs. Booth and Powers appearing as plaintiff, and Messrs. Milligan and Frazer for defendant, Wm. Reardon, Esq., as president judge.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

w&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

W. R. Elliott's

Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

W. R. ELLIOTT,
No. 114 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan16:1wd:1mw.

Lasting Loveliness.

Twenty years ago, when paint, pearl powder and enamel, were ruinning the complexions and destroying the health of women of fashion, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM was brought out as a pure botanical cosmetic, guaranteed to restore bloom and beauty to the skin. From that time to the present it has been continually rising in public estimation as the safest and most unexceptional preparation of its class. Instead of producing an artificial, metallic surface, like the deadly enamels, or wilting the cuticle, like the poisonous fluids sold under the various names as "beautifiers," it keeps the skin as soft as velvet, renders it as smooth and glossy as satin, and imparts to it that delicate, rosy tince, which is the beau ideal of complexional loveliness. This exquisite chromatic effect is not transient. By applying the Balm daily it may be prolonged from youth to age. A lady who purchased the first bottle of the article nineteen years ago, writes to say that her complexion at forty is "purer, clearer and more brilliant than it has ever been;" and she attributes its beauty solely to the daily use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

Card.

The unprecedented success of J. Estey & Co., manufacturers of the celebrated "*Estey Cottage Organ*" in the past twenty-five years, has caused others engaged in a similar business to appropriate certain valuable patents and designs exclusively the property of Estey & Co. These unprincipled makers and their agents—jealous of the well deserved reputation of Estey—deceive the public by false representations well calculated to deceive those unacquainted with the facts. Persons wishing to buy the *only perfect instrument* of this kind should call and examine the "*Estey Cottage Organ*," which contains more improvements than all others, and is wholly unequalled *in quality of tone, beauty of design and perfect workmanship.* For sale only by Barr & Knake, No. 12 Sixth street, sole agents for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania

feb8:1td&w.

For

Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovry. 615.

For Indigestion.

Dyspepsia, depression of spirit and general debility in their various forms also as a preventative against fevor and ague and other intermittent fevers, the *Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Aulisaya Bark* is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York., and sold by all druggists. mwf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GIFT! GIFT!

GIFT! GIFT! GIFT! GIFT!

The best Gift to present to a sick friend, whom you know to be deceived by Quacks, is to send him a package of the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

It will cure in from two to four days. It will save exposure and perhaps life. Sold in Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
NO. 84 MARKET STREET,
Corner Diamond, Pittsburg

SAMARIAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES

It cures Scrofula.
It cures Ulcers and Sores,
It cures Tetters, Scales and Rolls.
It cures ulceration of the Kidneys.
It cures Female Weakness.
It cures syphilis, and all
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD,

In any manner, shape or form in which it may exhibit itself.

The genuine preparation is sold by

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continus to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. mlv17:mw&f.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resulting effects of ineffident or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in fulgencos, excesses etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office : entral, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Addre DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mars:lyd&w4

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISPENSARY,

For the treatment of Chronic Diseases in either Sex

Syphilitic diseases in all their various forms scientifically treated, which hitherto have been thought incurable, but which recent investigation by the most eminent men have declared and proved as readily curable under proper management as any other disease. All diseases of the Genito Urinary Organs will be treated in the most scientific manner.

Spermatorrhal and all other forms of nervous diseases skillfully treated.

A medical pamphlet treating on these subjects mailed to any address on receipt of 25c.

Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m., Sundays excepted.

276 Penn Street.

eod

ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Relie to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circular sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. aug12:eod&w-6m

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A PRIVATE COUNSELOR TO THE MARRIED or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring, preserving the complection, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.
Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

R. HOE & CO.

PATENT GROUND

MOVABLE AND SOLID TOOTH CIRCULAR SAWS.

Send for Catalogue with Illustrations.

R. HOE & CO 31 Gold St. N. Y.

L. D. SINE'S

ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the country.

$100,000

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

To be distributed in

L. D. SINE'S

40th Semi-Annual

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be Drawn Monday, March 24, 1873.

ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE $10,000 IN GOLD.

One Prize $5,000 in Silver.

Five prizes $1,000 each in GREENBACKS.
Five prizes 500 each in GREENBACKS.
Ten prizes 100 each in GREENBACKS.

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver Mounted Harness, worth $1 500 each; two buggies, horses, &c., worth $600 each; two fine-toned Rosewood Piano worth $300 each; ten family Sewing Machines worth $100 each; 1500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches worth from $20 to $60 each. Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $2: six tickets, $10; twelve tickets, $20; twenty-five tickets, $50.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to L. D. SINE, Box 86, CINCINNATI, O.

Main Office, 101 W. Fifth street. le15

$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!

50,000 NUMBERS,

Class O to be Drawn February 28 1873

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	15,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	200
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	25 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	185 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
PostOffice Box 2446 ST. LOUIS
may

Sewickly Nurseries.

Our stock offered for Spring planting is very superior, embracidg the the most approved varieties of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherry, Plum, Grape Vines, Small Fruits,

Viz. Strawberries, Raspberries, Goosberries, Currants, &c.,

Evergreens, Shade trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety.

Ten trains daily stop at the Nurseries, (Edgeworth station), from Allegheny.

Orders by mail promptly attended. Catalogues sent to applicants.

Address to Pittsburgh.

JAMES WARDROP.

No peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickly Nurseries. feb.9-w4.

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, COMPASS AND REGULATOR for the pocket of every traveller, trader, boy, farmer, and for EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior Watch. Useful watch, stand on it, glass crystal, all in a solid GOLDINE case. WARRANTED to damage accused time and to keep in order—if fairly used—for two years. Ordinary Jobbers' Price per dozen, $9; 8 for $5. Circulars free. Try one. Outfit for Agents, 50 cents. Address Agents, KING & CO., Bridgeport, Ct.

To Printers,

Binders & Publishers

The subscribers manufacture Rotary Printing Presses, with from two to ten impression cylinders. Also, Perfecting Presses of various descriptions, with two or more impression cylinders, to be used with type or stereotype, and with one to six feeders or with rolls of paper.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE

CYLINDER PRESSES.

Bed and Platen Power Press for book work. New Stop Cylinder Press, with table distribution, and from four to ten form rollers for the finest illustrated newspapers and the best book and wood cut work. Small Job, Card, Railroad Ticket and Coupon Presses. Single Large Hand Cylinder Press and Single Hand Cylinder Railway Press, for newspapers of moderate circulation, printing by hand power 800 impressions per hour. Also, furnish every article required in printing offices, (including type) Patent Lithographic Power Presses, Hydraulic and Screw Presses,

BOOK-BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Also, Machinery for Electrotypers and Stereotypers. Cast Steel Saws with Improved Inserted Teeth.

The above are all manufactured on our premises, under our personal supervision, of the best material and workmanship. Illustrated catalogues sent on application.

R. HOE & CO.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

29 and 31 Gold St., N. Y.

Manufactories on Grand, Sheriff and Lombard street, N. Y. oct5

L. R. NORTON,

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Jewett & Goodman ORGAN

AND F. C. LIGHTE

PIANO!

118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. H. JOHNSTON,

No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET,

SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300. Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120. Shotgun Shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $5 to $25. Pistols, 75c to $5. Caps, Powder, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired. Call and see our Stock, or send stamp for our illustrated price list. Orders by mail promptly attended to and goods sent C. O. D. by express.

LANE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp and free to all regular customers. Dealers and gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH, Seedsmen,
fe1-3md&8tw 137 Liberty street.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the estate of James G. Marshall, late of Pine township, Allegheny county, deceased, all those indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement to the subscribers.

DAVID S. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL J MARSHALL,
feb8-6tW Executors.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 5, 1873.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Walker, of Erie called the Convention to order.

Memorials were read and referred. Petitions from Susquehanna, Monroe and Lycoming counties were presented respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

OF TRIALS A SECOND TIME.

Mr. Stewart (Franklin) offered a resolution that, in all cases where there has been a final verdict of acquittal or conviction upon an adequate indictment, the defendant shall not again be proceeded against criminally for the same offence.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

By Mr. Finney (Clearfield), that at every general or municipal election held in and after 1885, every elector who shall not heretofore have voted within this State shall be able to read the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and to write his own name.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of suffrage, Mr. Wright (Luzerne) having the floor.

The speaker proceeded to discuss the question, and believed that the gentleman from Delaware (Broomall) had yesterday placed the subject before this Convention in a proper and just light. Reforms had always met with opposition, and they always will. What is the condition of woman in the State of Pennsylvania at this moment? She holds property and pays taxes, yet she is excluded from the right to vote—the right to say who shall dispose of the money paid by her into the State and county treasuries, and to what purpose it shall be placed. He dismissed the argument that woman suffrage would create dissensions in family circles. He knew in his own observation instances of man and wife differing politically—the husband being a staunch Republican and the wife a stiff and earnest Jackson Democrat—yet there was no dissension in this family. With them there was just as much love dwelling as in any household where both were Republicans or Democrats. He believed that woman would have no difficulty in going to the polls, and if she had the right we would have better legislators than some who now disgrace the halls of the State Capitol. Who are they who send up these petitions to us, praying that they may have the rights so long denied them? They are not the Woodhulls and Claflins quoted by gentlemen on the other side, but women of pure blood, pure heart, pure character and unimpeachable virtue, and as such their petitions demand a hearing and respectful consideration at the hands of this Convention.

Mr. Stewart (Franklin) thought that suffrage in the possession of women would be dangerous and destructive of public morals. Her disability to take part in human government was divinely ordained.

Mr. Horton (Bradford) assumed that the bible furnished the foundation of all human law. He believed that God created man and women with equal rights, and that this right should not be refused her.

H. W. Palmer (Luzerne) was an original woman suffrage man, converted long before he ever came to this Convention. Her degradation had long since enlisted his sympathy and determination to espouse her cause. Woman has been trampled down, and in many respects was but the hewer of wood and drawer of water for man. Yet she is his equal in more than one way. Experience had taught us that in every branch and department of life she has been enabled to prove her intelligence and ability to cope with and surmount the same obstacles overcome by those of the sterner sex. He believed that woman's influence in government would purify our elections and the halls of our Legislature. Pure herself, she would desire to establish purity in local and State officers and local and State and National legislation.

Mr. Bartholomew (Schuylkill) was opposed to the amendment of the delegate from Indiana. From the time of the Garden of Eden woman has never participated in human government as an element. Those who advocate universal suffrage stultify themselves. They limit suffrage by enactment. They restrict suffrage by refusing it to criminals. They restrict it by depriving men from voting who come from other countries, and the young men of our own until they arrive at the age of twenty-one years. The proposition for our consideration is the happiness and welfare of our citizens. Then, will woman suffrage give us and continue to give us this welfare and this happiness. He believed in protecting woman so far as property and other rights were concerned, but he could not approve of granting her a power which would prove to her a bane and a ruin. Woman is the loadstone, drawing her husband ever homeward, and exercising over him the benign influences which give home its happiness.

Mr. Darlington (Chester) was in favor female suffrage, and was unable to discover by the arguments of gentlemen on the opposite side any valid reason why they should be deprived of what he considered a natural right. The advancement of the female sex has always tended to still further advance the welfare, the intelligence and the happiness of the male sex. This has been demonstrated in all ages. With the right to have a share in the government of the State and the nation, and under the exercise of that prerogative, our politics would speedily become purified, and a better order of things would be obtained in everything pertaining to government. Woman is capable, honest and conscientious, and should be trusted with the ballot.

Mr. Carter (Lancaster) would vote against the amendment of the member from Delaware, not on account of the reasons given by many gentlemen, but for reasons of his own. He thought this was a question of time and expediency. People had often been invested with rights before they were fitted to accept them, and consequently disorder and anarchy ensued. He felt that those who claim the privilege of suffrage, as a class, are not yet educated up to the standard when they could safely be entrusted with it. The better portion of womankind would stay away from the polls, while the uneducated and vicious would vote; and generally for the wrong. We have enough of ignorant voting now, without increasing it by permitting bad women to swell the corrupt tide that surges about and into our ballot boxes.

Mr. Alricks (Dauphin) was undoubtedly antagonistic to the amendment. There was not one woman out of a thousand who asked for a vote at our elections. There is a fitness for everything, and we must observe the eternal fitness of things. It is not fit that woman should go to the polls. She should remain where she is placed by custom which has become law. The fireside is the place where she should exercise her control, her power and her delightful influence.

On motion, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Dallas (Philadelphia), on unanimous consent, offered a resolution, that that the Committee on Printing ascertain whether the printing for the Convention cannot be furnished more promptly to members. Agreed to.

On motion adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6, 1873.

The Convention met at the usual hour. The ladies were on hand in large numbers, interested in the debate on woman suffrage, and anxious to see how the question would be decided.

MEMORIALS, COMMUNICATIONS,

and petitions were received and referred.

The Convention was invited by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to visit their new building in West Philadelphia, on Saturday the 8th inst., which was accepted on motion of Mr. Dallas, of Philadelphia.

The majority of the memorials and petitions from all parts of the State had reference to the sale of intoxicating drinks and military service, there being a larger number than usual.

Mr. S. Purviance (Allegheny) offered the following resolution:—That the Committee on Suffrage report to the Convention three propositions: one in favor of cumulative suffrage; one in favor of female suffrage; and one in favor of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, the same to be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection.

Mr. Purviance modified his resolution by withdrawing the proposition on cumulative suffrage.

The ayes and noes being called by Mr. Broomall, of Delaware, resulted—ayes, 51; noes, 54; so it was not agreed to.

CONCERNING THE SALE OF LIQUORS.

Mr. D. N. White, of Allegheny, offered the following:—That the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, whether fermented, or distilled, or or any admixture, part of which is alcoholic, and adapted to be used as a beverage, is prohibited.

The manufacture and sale of such liquors for exportation, for medical, sacramental, mechanical or artistic purposes, by agents specially provided by law, are excepted.

The General Assembly shall within one year from the adoption of the Constitution enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision.

Mr. Stanton, of Philadelphia, asked that the use of the hall be granted to the Board of Public Education for next Tuesday afternoon, which was granted.

A motion made that the debate in the Committee of the Whole to-day should close at 12 M. was defeated.

The Committee on Printing was instructed to report to this Convention whether the printer of the house is furdishing the papers of the State with copies of the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. Cochran, of York, offered the following: That it is contrary to public policy and against the public interest that laws shall be enacted conferring unlimited power upon railroad or other corporations to increase capital stock and issue bonds.

Mr. Hanna, of Philadelphia, moved to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Railroads.

Messrs. Cochran, Campbell and others opposed its return to the committee, and desired an expression of opinion on the part of the Convention.

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, moved that the Committee on Railroads be requested to report an article which shall prevent the Legislature from authorizing any railroad company from increasing its stock; except under proper limitations therein designated.

The ayes and nays were called on the question, and resulted, nays 98, nays 8.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the subject of

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE,

Mr. Lawrence, of Washington, in the chair.

Mr. D. N. White, of Allegheny, was in favor of striking out the word "male," not because it would give woman the right to vote, but to make it conform to the Federal Constitution.

Mr. Temple, of Philadelphia, advocated the amendment of the gentleman from Delaware, and believed that the elevation of woman to the rights possessed by man would tend to still further improve her intellectually and morally, and instead of causing dissensions would increase the attractions and happiness of home.

Mr. Metzger (Lycoming) did not wish to leave the old and beaten track in which our forefathers trod. He saw no reasons advanced by the friends of woman suffrage to sway his judgment. He believed that man was divinely ordained to rule over woman, and he could not violate the divine law. It was merely a question of expediency, which, in his view, it was not expedient for this convention to consider. He depicted the terrible effects which would result to the household from giving woman the ballot.

Mr. Boyd (Montgomery) by no means underrated this question. It was a big thing in the estimation of some gentlemen, who he felt were influenced by personal and selfish interests. It would be in vain for any man to obtain an office in Delaware county while the delegate from that county with his manly beauty and winning ways existed within its borders.

This question had assumed a character of far more importance than it deserved by the unwise action of the opponents of woman suffrage in participating in the debate to such an extent. He believed the matter could be left to the Legislature.

On motion the Committee rose, with leave to sit again to-morrow.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6, 1873.

The Convention met at 11 o'clock, Mr. Walker, presiding.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

A report from the Prothonotary of Potter county was received and read.

Mr. E. C. Knight (Philadelphia) presented memorials on the sale of liquors and military taxation.

Other petitions were presented by members respecting the same subjects, and referred in the proper committees.

A petition of Eliza W. Broomall and 120 other ladies, in favor of female suffrage, was presented by Mr. Campbell (Philadelphia).

Judge Woodward (Philadelphia) offered a resolution that the debate on woman sufferage be closed at 1 o'clock to-day, and the question taken without further discussion.

Mr. Guthrie (Allegheny) moved to amend that the final vote on the section of suffrage be taken to-day, and, if necessary, the hour of postponement be extended.

The amendment was rejected, and the ayes and nays were called for, and then withdrawn, when Judge Woodward's resolution was agreed to by a large majority.

ON RAILROADS AND CANALS.

Mr. D. W. Patterson (Lancaster) offered the following resolution:

That the Committee on Railroads and Canals are requested to consider the expediency of restraining (by the organic law) the Legislature from creating any corporation for the construction of railroads, canals, &c., except for municipal purposes, for a longer period than forty years.

Mr. Ross (Bucks) offered a resolution that "the Legislature shall pass no enactment to the operation force, or effect of which shall be limited or conditioned upon its approval by a majority at a general or special election; and that no law shall be enacted which shall be dependent upon a majority vote for its enforcement."

A resolution was offered, that when the Convention adjourns to-day, it shall be to meet on Monday at 11 o'clock, to give the members an opportunity to accept the invitation of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, to visit that institution to-morrow at two o'clock P. M. The resolution was not agreed to on the call of the ayes and nays, 52 against and 51 for the motion.

At 11:45 the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Mr. H. G. Smith (Lancaster) opened the discussion in a speech against the motion to strike out the word "male" from the section reported by the Committee, his principal argument being that woman could exercise a better influence in our politics and government by educating her boys to despise corruption and grow up to be good men and worthy citizens.

Mr. Heverin (Philadelphia) followed in the same vein, and ridiculed the idea of woman voting, quoting largely from the Old Testament to support his position.

A motion was made that the Committee rise to give an opportunity for a motion to extend the hour when the vote should be taken on the question which was carried. A motion was then made to reconsider the resolution to take the vote at 1 o'clock; on this motion the ayes and nays were called, resulting in ayes 62; nays, 45, The hour of one o'clock having arrived the President, Mr. Walker, called Mr. Lawrence to the Chair, who announced that the Convention was again resolved into Committee of the Whole, and that the amendment was again in order. After considerable confusion and sparring about questions of order, &c., the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Broomall, withdrew his amendment, thus ending discussion for the present, The section being before the Committee, Mr. Collins (Fayette) offered an amendment to strike out two months and insert sixty days, which was not agreed to.

Mr. Niles (Tioga) moved to amend by asserting (line 4) after the word "election," "and having within two years and at least one month before election paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months before the election."

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Buckalew, Gowen, Simpson, White, of Allegheny, and others, when on motion the Committee reported progress, with leave to sit again to-morrow.

On motion, adjourned.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8, 1873.

The Convention was called to order by Judge Walker of Erie, Mr. Meredith yet being confined to his home by indisposition. Opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Curry, Chaplain, who touched upon the death of ex-Governor Geary, and invoked the divine blessing upon the widow and family of the deceased.

Memorials and petitions were read and referred. A communication was received from M. Hall Stanton, President of the Board of Education, inviting the Convention to attend the commencement of the Boys' High School, next Thursday, at 10 A. M., which was accepted.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

Mr. Armstrong (Lycoming) rose and announced the death of ex-Governor J. W. Geary.

Mr. Armstrong said the Convention had heard this morning, with very profound regret, of the decease of ex-Governor John W. Geary. The dispatch that bears to us this sad intelligence informs us that, as he sat at breakfast, engaged in sprightly conversation with his family, death suddenly arrested him in his course. It reminds us what shadows we are and what shadows we pursue. Not long since I had the pleasure of meeting Gov. Geary, and in the course of a pleasant conversation he remarked to me that he had for some time been unwell, and that he much feared that his health was giving way.

He spoke cheerfully upon topics of the day, but was evidently impressed with the belief that his health was in a very precarious condition. He has fil e', and so ably, so many conspicuous positions, that his life is intimately associated with much of the history and many of the most striking events which have marked the eventful years of the last decade. During the war he was prominent in many of its most notable conflicts, and won proud distinction upon many bloody fields. Few men have lived whose lives have been more filled with great events.

This is not the time to eulogize his memory, and I forbear from further comment. He was personally my friend, and I was his, and in offering this sad tribute to his worth it is in accordance not only with my personal feeling of friendship and regard, but with my sense of public duty and propriety.

He offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Alricks, of Dauphin.

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with deep regret of the sudden death of John W. Geary, late Governor of the State.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family our most sincere sympathy, and that as a remark of respect for his memory both as a private citizen and a public officer, this Convention do now adjourn.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Convention forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

Mr. Alricks, in seconding the resolutions, made a few remarks, when, at the close, the resolutions were adopted without a dissenting voice, and the convention adjourned to meet on Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Horrible Murder at Brocton, N. Y.

ERIE, PA., February 9.—John Flanders, a farmer, living near Brocton, N. Y., was murdered this morning by a German tramp named Deitzel, who called at the house and asked for breakfast. Flanders said it would soon be ready, and asked him to split some wood in the meanwhile. As soon as Deitzell took the axe, he struck Flanders two blows on the head with it, killing him instantly, and then fled. He was pursued, caught, and subjected this afternoon ty a preliminary examination. The evidence being insufficient, another examination of the case will be held to-morrow. Flanders was sixty-five years old, had a grown-up family, and was generally respected by the community.

Greek vs. Greek.

How Job Stevenson Tried to Ensnare Speaker Blaine.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

J. J. Blair on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—At the sittings of the Poland Committee, this morning, John J. Blair was examined by Representative Stevens. The witness testified that he was one of the original corporators of the Sioux City, Iowa Falls and Dubuque Railroad, with Pratt and Smith, of Dubuque, John F. Duncomb, of Fort Dodge, and W. W. Walker, of Cedar Rapids. He detailed the history of the building of the road; the legislation by Congress renewing the land grant of 1856; the State legislation of the State granting a grant to the road. He testified that not a dollar was expended in procuring such legislation, either before Congress or the State Legislature. Witness never expended a cent for blackmail on any one, either a member of Congress or a private citizen. There was not a single road across Iowa to-day that is worth the money it cost to build it.

The witness referred to the list of subscriptions; he testified that William B. Allison took ten shares; he paid for his stock and never got a penny for his services; the firm of Samuel Hooper also had stock. Oakes Ames was a large subscriber. J. F. Wilson and Glenni W. Scofield were subscribers also. The Government did not talk much of the land given Iowa, as it amounted to nothing, nearly all of it being worthless. It

Reminded Him of the Frenchman

who had given away $2,000 before breakfast, and when asked how he made it, replied: "I have just marked my goods up." (Laughter.)

Question—Do you know of James G. Blaine being a subscriber?

Answer—I cannot say about Mr. Blaine. I believe he held some stock, which he got from the Coburns of Maine. Witness never had any correspondence with Blaine about taking the stock. The Members of Congress, who hold the stock, bought and paid for it, and none was given for corrupt purposes. The county taxation upon the land grants held by the company were immense. In one county, where there are but two hundred and thirty-four votes, they taxed us on our land grant and got $200,000. They tax us for building and supporting a school house which they never built. In one case one of the counties taxed us enormously for building a school house which a man lived in, and we

Had to Pay His Wife $60 a Month

for teaching her own children. [Laughter.] They catch at everything

Judge Merrick—Is that in Iowa?

Answer—Yes, sir, that is where men of enterprise go. [Laughter] Why, sir, it reminds me of the Dutchman's son who went West, and wrote to his father, "Dad, come out West; the meanest men get office here." [Renewed laughter.]

Witness further testified that the name of James G. Blaine did not appear on the list of stockholders. All that witness knew about Blaine having stock was what had been testified to before this committee. No influence was brought to bear on Congress to have the land grant to the State renewed. That was a matter which the State was attending to; never heard of any promise ever being made to any member of Congress.

Sam Hooper a Stockholder.]

Hon. Samuel Hooper then testified that the firm of which he is a member subscribed to the stock in the Sioux City and Iowa Falls Road.

Question—To what extent was your firm interested, and what was your proportion.

Mr. Hooper replied that he had no objection to telling, but he could not see why the Committee wanted to inquire into his private affairs

Witness then exhibited a statement showing the amount held by him to be $189,100. Witness knew Ames and Allison held stock in the road. The subscription was made by a partner in the firm, though not until after consultation,

When Greek Meets Greek.

Speaker Blaine was recalled and examined by Mr. Stevenson.

Q—How was the subscription of Coburn obtained to the Iowa Falls & Sioux City stock?

Blaine I don't understand your question.

Stevenson—I will ask it more direct. Had you anything to do with the subscriptions of Coburn?

Blaine—I answered that before very frankly. John J. Blair was here talking the matter over with some friends, among them Senator Grimes. He mentioned the subject to me. I said I had not the funds and could not take any of the stock. I subsequently wrote to the Messrs. Coburns. They took $200,000. Witness did not remember of ever having had a conversation with Blair. The subject came up in conversation with Senator Grimes.

Stevenson—You have stated so in your former testimony. Have you it with you?

Blaine—No, sir, I was deprived of getting it for several days on account of your detaining it in your possession, and

Could not Correct it.

Stevenson—You stated in your former testimony that you had business transactions with Mr. Coburn; will you state what those transactions were?

Blaine—If this committee thinks that is a proper question, and so asks me, I will answer; but those transactions were entirely of a private nature. However, I do not object to stating them if the committee wants me to.

Judge Poland—Oh, well, we have no right to inquire into private business not affecting this investigation.

Stevenson—I now propose to cross examine Mr. Blaine on his former testimony.

Blaine—I would like to know what new testimony you have been bringing in now that you wish to cross examine me on. Is that your knowledge of law?

Blaine (to the Committee)—I do not propose to be catechised by Mr. Stevenson in what I should call out of this room

A Very Impudent Manner.

The proper course for Mr. Stevenson would have been after introducing his resolution in the House to come down here, give his testimony and clear out; but instead of that he throws out a drag net in the House to catch the Speaker, and then comes down here as a counter-attorney, asking me if the statements he makes are true. I confess, sir, I feel indignant at this course. I think it is so against common decency.

Stevenson—It appears to me that I have been arraigned before this committee.

Blaine—Yes, sir. I do arraign you.

Judge Poland—Well I rather think, gentlemen, we will have to suspend this course.

Stevenson—I wish to ask Mr. Blaine what he gave Coburn for the stock he got?

Blaine—I told you before, I gave them $32 500, neither more nor less.

Q.—In what?

Blaine—Partly in money and partly in bonds. I detailed the whole transaction in my former testimony, and every circumstance connected with it.

Stevenson wanted to inquire as to the other dealings between Blaine and the Coburns.

Judge Poland—Well we can't allow any inquiry as to the other dealings.

Stevenson had nothing else to ask.

Blaine—Then I desire to

Put Mr. Stevenson on the Stand.

He testified before that his motive in introducing the resolution was to catch the Speaker. Now, I would like to show the animus he had in introducing that resolution, and if his relations with the Speaker were friendly.

Judge Poland—Well, we must decline to go into that question.

Blaine—But I want to show what was back of Stevenson introducing the resolution—the animus he had in doing so. He wanted to catch the Speaker.

Stevenson (very excitedly)—I have rights here, I wish it understood, as well as the Speaker.

Judge Poland—Well, this contest must stop here.

Stevenson—The Speaker said in the House the other day that members must be

Loyal to the Speaker.

Judge Poland—That will do. This must stop.

Mr. McCrary (laughingly to Blaine)—Do you submit?

Blaine—Oh, certainly (bowing to Judge Poland). I believe in being loyal to the Speaker, as Stevenson says

Stevenson asked that Messrs. Coburns, of Maine, be summoned.

Judge Poland thought that the testimony already in covered all the points as to the transaction between Blaine and themselves.

Stevenson—My recent experience teaches me not to rely on the word of any man.

Blaine—That experience is so near home to you that you ought to rely on it. (Laughter.)

Blaine, (addressing the committee) said if it is the mind of any member of the committee to ask me any question, I hope they will be asked, as I have not the remotest shadow of a shade of reluctance to answer all. The matter between myself and the Messrs. Coburns was a simple, straight business transaction as I related the other day, and I have nothing in the world to conceal in regard to it.

Judge Poland announced that no further witnesses would be examined to-day, and the committee at 1 o'clock went into secret session.

They adjourned until 10 to-morrow.

JUDGE WILSON'S DISCOVERIES.

BOSTON, February 7.—The books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which was telegraphed for, arrived this morning, and B. F. Ham, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, and Auditor of the Union Pacific Company in New York, proceeded to make up the figures upon which Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, proposes to examine him.

Ham was recalled, and stated that he had searched the books for the cost of the Hoxie contract on the road between Omaha and the 100th meridian. It cost $12,974,416 24, of which $1,994,769 96 remained unpaid. The $2,000,000 note was given on account of this indebtedness. The cost of the building was $7,806 183 33. He could not give the cost of the first fifty-eight miles west of 100° meridian. He knew no adjustment of profits on the fifty-eight miles, but $1,104,000 were paid on it by the Credit Mobilier on 2½ per cent. interest and prospective profits. The Credit Mobilier advanced $723,600,80 on the Ames contract.

No Adjustment

was ever made to witness' knowledge and he knew nothing of the cost of the one hundred and thirty-eight completed miles included in the Ames contract nor of the fifty-eight miles built on the Hoxie contract. There were charged as discount on securities in the Ames contract according to the Trustees' books on $6,118,000 first mortgage bonds a loss of $517,440 08, and on 14,606,000 government bonds a discount of $327,035 44. The assignees of the contract subscribed to the stock as provided by the terms of the contract. The total amount subscribed to the Ames and Davis contracts was 30,096,000 between January 1868 and July 1870, though a portion might have been subscribed for other purposes. A. C. Crane and John A. Rice made subscriptions, probably on check of the Union Pacific Company, representing the proceeds of sales of stocks and bonds. The trustees had other stocks and bonds besides these belonging to the contract. The amount of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad sold during the execution of the Hoxie contract was $5,000,000, a million and a quarter of which

Went to Credit Mobilier

in government bonds. I have examined the balance sheets presented by Crane yesterday, and find them correct. The trustees' profits were described as in securities and stock, of which Crane gave the footing, and several items were testified to. The summary is as follows:

Profits on the Ames contract $29, 864,960; on the Davis contract $9,802,135; and on the Hoxie contract $5,168,232; total profits to contractors of the entire road $42,825,327 in stock and securities at their par value. John A. Rice paid into the Union Pacific Rriroad company in cash $6,368,084.90, the proceeds of bonds and stocks sold.

Judge Wilson—The aggregate profits on the Ames and Davis contracts as shown by the balance sheets exhibited by Crane are $37,657,095, now state how much of that amount is in bonds, stock and money?

Ham—They received on account of the contract $3,777,000 first mortgage bonds, amounting to $3,399,300; $4,40,000 certificates of first mortgage bonds, afterwardo turned into income bonds, amounting to $4,425,000; $5,841,000 income bonds, amounting to $3,486,600, and subscribed for $24,000,000 stock at par, the balance being $2,346,195 in cash.

Judge Wilson—Now, will you look at the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and see what appears to be

The Cost of the Whole Road.

Ham—I should prefer to estimate is myself, and not trust myself to estimatet by others. As found on the books, it would take some time.

An intermission was taken and the bookkeepers made up the answer under Ham's direction. It was as follows:

The whole cost to the Company appeared to be by the books $114,933,728 52. an itemized statement of which was submitted. The actual cost to build was $81 208,339 18, the items which were also submitted.

Ham continued: The Trustees under the Ames and Davis contracts were compelled on account of the pressing necessities of the Company to sell the securities received by them at so large a discount from the amount paid for them that the actual amount divided on both contract at its cash value, I should consider worth not more than $9,000,000.

Judge Wilson—What securities do you refer to?

Ham—First mortgage bonds, land grant bonds, income bonds and stock.

Judge Wilson—What did the trustees purchase land grants at?

Ham—They bought them at $35, and sold them with other securities, first mortgage bonds being offered at 85. One hundred dollars in land grants, $100 in first mortgage and $5,000 stock were sold together for $2,000. Another sale was of $1,000 in land grants and $2,000 in stock for $800. The bonds were placed at fifty cents, and the stock at ten cents, but had

No Authority to Enter it.

Nothing was divided according to the books. The securities were substantially sold to the trustees.

He admitted that the bonds were taken on contracts.

Rollins, Treasurer of the company, was recalled and testified: By a special vote on January 19, 1871, C. S. Bushnell was allowed to $2,636,000 in land grant bonds at 70. The matter of settlement with Bushnell was afterward referred to a committee, who made the report submitted with the testimony. No other measures had been taken to settle with him.

This closed the Boston investigation.

Judge Wilson leaves for New York to-night, having provided for the computation of the important office accounts and the dispatch of certain company's books to Washington as aids in making up his final report.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor Geary.

HARRISBURG, February 8.—Ex-Governor Geary returned here from New York last evening in apparent good health. At about nine o'clock this morning, while breakfasting with his family, and in the act of helping his little son, his head suddenly fell back, before his wife could get to his side, and before medical aid could be summoned, he was dead. It is supposed that heart disease or apoplexy was the cause. The citizens are greatly excited, and much sorrow is expressed.

Arrangements for Gov. Geary's Funeral.

HARRISBURG, Pa. Febuary, 9.—The funeral of ex-Governor Geary is announced to take place on Thursday morning next from the first Presbyterian Church on Market square. On Wednesday, at such time as the Legislature may designate, the remains will be in state at the Capital. The obsequies will be under the supervision of the State Authoreties, and in the immediate charge of of the Knight Templars.

NEW YORK, February, 9.—The National Council and Ntional Executive Committee of the Union League of America, will meet in Harrisburg for the purpose of participating in the funeral obsequies of the late John William Geary.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, February 8.—On motion of Mr. Arthur, the Senate bill appropriating $130,000 for a government building at Covington, Kentucky, passed.

The bill to re-arrange the judicial district of Mississippi passed.

Mr. DAWES made an appeal to take up and pass a new Boston Relief Bill.

The bill already passed remitting the duties on goods destroyed was virtually dead. It could not pass the Senate. The friends gave it up. He now asked to report another bill from the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Kerr (Ind) objected.

The House then took up the bill reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs for the payment to William Wheeler Hubbel or his heirs or his legal representatives $133,333, the full satisfaction of the balance of his actual loss, the damage to be ascertained by the Court of Claims, for the use by the United States Government of several millions of his patent fuses for navy shells for rifle cannon and explosive shells during the war, for the transfer of his patents to the United States,

After discussion, Mr. Kerr moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas, 59; nays, 105.

Mr. Archer moved to strike $100,000 out of the appropriation.

The bill as thus amended appropriating $33,333 passed.

The House then proceeded, under special order, to the consideration of business reported by the Committee of Claims.

After passing a large number of private bills, the House at 4:30 P. M. adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

The Syndicate.

NEW YORK, February 8.—The *Herald* says: From all the information accessible, outside the syndicate, who still withhold the figures, it seems that the subscription to the new loan amounted to about $200,000,000, or two-thirds of the amount offered for disposal. The syndicate will probably be able to market the rest of the bonds during the interval to December when the contract with them will expire.

The *Times* says: The subscriptions abroad and at home have been secured outside the six wealthy members of the syndicate, Messrs. Rothschild, Barings, Morgan, Cooke, Morton and Drexel, who, having ten months' longer time to place the remainder of the loan, we assume for granted from their position and pride in the affair, will make the success of the negotiation certain and complete according to their contract with the Treasury.

Southern Claims.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Among the bills reported from the Committee on Claims passed by the House to-day was a bill appropriating various amounts awarded by the Southern Claims Commissioners last year in payment for quartermasters and commissory stores furnished by loyalists in the south during the war.

A Hint.

Intimations were given at the Treasury Department to-day of additional bonds. There is no official authority for any statement to that effect.

An Extra Session Probable.

There is a growing impression that there will be an extra sesion of Congress.

It is reported that Assistant Secretary Richardson says the indications are that an additional call for $100,000,000 will be made immediately after the one to be made on the first of March, making $200,000,000 in all.

he Louisiana Muddle.

The Senate Committee on Elections completed their report on so much of the evidence as relates to the proceedings in connection with the electoral vote of Louisiana. The report is brief, merely stating the facts of the case without any recommendation to the Senate. It will be presented Monday. It is concurred in by all.

Continued from 5th Page.

shall enjoy the right of an elector until one month shall have elapsed from the time he becomes a citizen." He contended that it was inconsistent, and not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and that it would be productive of fraud.

A lawyer named White (Allegheny) believed that there was force in the remarks of the member from Philadelphia (Mr. Dallas), and felt that the section as reported was not such as it might have been. Everybody knows that just before our elections there are great frauds perpetrated in naturalizing voters. In the hurry and excitement many men are made citizens who are not entitled to the right. But few persons would be deprived of the privileges if they were required to reside in the district two months previous to an election.

Mr. Niles (Tioga) was of the opinion that every foreigner who wished to become a citizen of this country should be naturalized at least one month before voting. He could see no disrespect to the man from the Old World in asking him to tarry a little while at Jericho before he demanded the right to place his vote in the ballot box.

Mr. Mann (Potter) thought that those who opposed this provision were inconsistent in their position, But a short time since in this Hall they were loud in their denunciation of frauds at our elections. Now, however, when there is a check proposed on the mills which grind out bogus naturalization popers they cry out against it as a wrong to the men who are the tools of political demagogues.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Broomall, Hunsicker, Howard, Buckalew, and Gowen, the latter claiming that Pennsylvania is a State which pre-eminently should favor and encourage the settlement of foreigners within her borders. Her mines and minerals require the workingmen of the Old World for their development. He wanted nothing out of the new Constitution which would restrict the civil rights of foreigners. We want them in Pennsylvania. They are welcome, and all we ask of them is that when they do vote they will not vote more than once during the day of an election.

Mr. Dallas (Phila.) followed, and while speaking, a motion was made and carried that the Committee rise and report progress with leave to sit to-morrow, when Mr. Dallas will conclude his speech.

On motion adjourned.

FOREIGN.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

How the Cid is Changing from the Chrysalis State into a Full-Fledged Republic.

LONDON, February 12, 10 A. M.—Since six o'clock this morning the dispatches received from Madrid have reported no disturbances, and there seems to be a disposition to maintain order and to support the provisional authorities.

Yesterday the two Houses of the Cortes assembled at a late hour, and the formal message of abdication was read. It states that the King has maturely considered his course; that he accepted the crown under the belief that the people would support him; that he was deceived; that if his enemies were foreigners he would have taken this course; that Spain has been in perpetual disquiet, and all his efforts to put an end to the intrigues have been unavailing; that he has no wish to remain on the throne as the king of a party.

Upon the completion of the reading, the Senate and Congress met together and constituted themselves a sovereign Cortes.

Senor Rivero, President of Congress, in a brief speech, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of the sovereign decrees. The abdication of Amadeus was then accepted unanimously.

A Commission from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another Commission to accompany the King to the frontier.

Senor Pio then propose a resolution establishing the Republic and vesting in the Assembly supreme power.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas against 32 nays.

The Assembly was still in session when the foregoing was telegraphed.

11 A. M.—The Committee of the Legislature have agreed to report in favor of raising $1,200,000 by levying a direct tax on the people to meet the present obligations.

12 M.—The details of the proceedings of the Cortes have been received. The resolution of Pio was adopted. It comprised the following propositions: That Spain be declared a Republic, and the National Assembly assume all power and supreme authority, and appoint a respectable government to execute their decrees; that to another Assembly, hereafter elected, be referred the duty of determining the form of the Constitution.

The resolution was divided into several parts. Each part was voted upon seperately.

The provisions declaring that the Republic should invest the sovereign power in the Assembly were adopted.

The remaining clauses were then taken up for discussion.

Salmeron declared that the government of Zorilla ought to receive the support of the Assembly. He demanded that a new government be elected before the proposals of Pio were accepted.

Rivero answered that the President of the Cortes was responsible for the preservation of the public peace and order.

Zorilla came down into the body of the chamber and urged the propriety of Salmeron's demand. He was called to order by the President, and asked to resume his seat upon the Ministerial bench.

Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it was to be deplored that the President kept up forms of tyranny when the monarchy was being superceded by a republic. Rivero thereupon left the chair of the House, and Figuerola was called to preside in his place.

1. P. M.—The following from Madrid has been received: It is believed here that Rivero, President of the Cortes, will be elected President of the Provisional Republic, being established by the vote of last night. Perfect order is preserved in Madrid. The attitude of the troops of the Regular Army and of the National Guard is satisfactory.

What the Hoenzollern Thinks.

2 P. M.—No further news has been received from Madrid. The announcement of the abdication produces a profound sensation in Berlin. German papers hint that it was caused by French intregues.

Figueras Elected Provisional President, and Castelar Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, February 12.—Cortes to-day elected the following Government:

Figueras for President of Council received 244 votes; Cordoba, Minister of War, 239; Pio Y. Margall, Minister of Interior, 243; Nicholas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 242; Francisco Salmeron, Minister of the Colonies, 238; Beranger, Minister of Marine, 246; Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245; Bicerra, Minister of Public Works, 233; Echegaray, Minister of Finance, 242.

The newly elected members of the government took their seats upon the Ministertal Bench.

Figueras then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed his appointment to political circumstances. He believed Senor Grense would have been nominated had he been present. He promised that the Spanish people should in the future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces, showing that public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Republic would be established for ever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just influence in the affairs of Europe. He believed other Latin nations would not be slow to follow her example. The government now chosen would insure national integrity.

The Assembly then adjourned.

The President of Cortes will be elected to-morrow.

The city is quiet to-night. The revolution will be celebrated by a grand illumination.

IRELAND.

Animus of the Clerical Prosecutors.

NEW YORK, February 12.—A Dublin letter says that the prosecution on the part of the English Government, which has been reported by cable as commencing yesterday against one Irish bishop and twenty priests, growing out of the Galway election, has for its aim the punishment of these ecclesiastics who opposed the Government candidate, and it is probable that it may result in exciting the people to political disturbances.

Platform of the Allegheny County Temperance Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted on Tuesday at the Temperance Convention at Library Hall:

WHEREAS, The Legislature, in accordance with the prayers of many thousands of petitioners, having authorized by what is known as the "Local Option," a vote to be taken "for license or against license," for the sale of intoxicating drinks, on the third Friday in March, 1873, therefore be it

Resolved, That we have an abiding faith in the good results which will follow the adoption of "Local Option," and will hail its acceptance by the people as a step in the right direction, and we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts for the incorporation of total prohibition into the laws of the State.

Resolved, That we urge upon all temperance men in the county the necessity of thorough organization, and of being at their posts on the day of the election, and of exerting themselves to their utmost to have those opposed to the license system cast their votes; also, that our wives, mothers, sisters and daughters be urged to use their influence in securing votes for prohibition.

Resolved, That the Convention views with much pleasure and gratitude to God the steady growth that public sentiment has made in favor of prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages, as exhibited by the returns of the counties voting so largely in favor of "Local Option," Lot one of which thus far has failed to give an overwhelming vote in favor of it, and feels encouraged to go on in the work confident that the blessing of God will rest upon it.

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly petition the members of the Constitutional Convention to incorporate prohibition in the new Constitution.

Resolved, That a Finance Committee be appointed, composed of one from each voting district of the county, which shall take such measures as shall be advisable to secure funds for carrying out the objects of the Convention.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to carry into effect the action of this Convention.

Resolved, That the secular, religious and temperance papers be requested to aid us more directly in this movement.

Resolved, That this Convention heartily indorses the declaration of principles as set forth by the late State Convention held in this city.

TOO MANY CITY SOLICITORS.

A Remedy Needed.

As Mr. Bigelow has been legally elected City Solicitor of the city, it is but proper that he should be permitted to exercise the functions of his office without let or hindrance from self-constituted "law advisors" or wheels within wheels, such as we now have in the Board of Guardians. That board recently elected what they called a "Solicitor of the Board" at a stated salary. But what does the city code article "Attorney" say?

"SECTION 3. The duties of the city attorney shall be: 1st. To have charge of and conduct all the law business of the corporation and of the departments thereof."

We presume there is no dispute that the Board of Guardians is a department of the Corporation. Why, then, are the taxpayers burdened with sinecures?

The "Chance" Business.

Adam France a resident of the the South Side donated a box of shoes to the Fair for the benefit of a Catholic church in the Twenty-seventh ward, on the hillside above Birmingham. Two men with the one name, Joseph Montwiler, each "took a chance." No. 4 held the lucky number, while No. 2 appropriated the box of shoes. In order to settle the matter Mr. F. brings a criminal action before Deputy Mayor Heisel, against one of the Montwilers for larceny as bailee, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

A New Act Proposed.

Mayor Blackmore proposes to relieve the pressure on Claremont, and if possible to do away with the practice which involves much hardship, by having introduced into the Legislature an act authorizing the mayor in certain cases, when he is satisfied of an error having been committed in committing a person to the work-house, or when satisfied of the reformation of an inmate, to order his or her release. This if accomplished will prove an important change in the matter of petty offenses, and if such a power were conferred it would doubtless be the means of working benefits to many unfortunate persons.

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap* manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co New York

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

SEE in another column, advertisement about **Iowa and Nebraska Lands.** (115-4tW

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113⅝
United States 6s, 1881, old	117½
United States 6s (Coupons)	118½
United States 5-20s, 1862	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864, old	114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	115½
United States 5-20s, (new 1865)	115¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	116⅜
United States 10-40s	113⅞
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113¾
Currency Sixes	114
New 5 Per Cents	113¾

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

REMARKS—The weather continues mild, with occasional showers. The prospect for a rise of water is a good one. Trade on the landing was active, the shipments of Pittsburgh manufactures being the remarkable feature. A coal boat rise would be very acceptable, and from present indications we expect to announce one before the close of the week. In regard to trade generally, we have no particular change to note. The demand was fair and sales regular. For the spring trade dealers are making the most extensive preparations. That there will be a largely increased demand over previous years there can be no doubt. The fact is, country dealers are beginning to discover that Pittsburgh is the place to make their purchases, and most of them are disposed to act accordingly. The balance will in time follow their example. Just give our merchants a trial.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,052
Wheat, sks	1,100
Apples, bbls	174
Corn, sks	3,111
Barley, sks	1,350
Oats, sks	4,755
Rye, sks	600
Cheese	118
Bacon, pcs	2,171
Bacon, tcs	30
Butter, pks	49

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

BACON—Market steady with a good trade demand at the following rates: Sugar cured hams 13c; do shoulders 8c; plain do 6½c; rib sides 8c; clear rib 8¼c; clear 9c; breakfast bacon 11¾c; dried beef 17¼c; mess pork $14, ham sausage 10c; lard leaf in tierce 9c; hlf bbls 9¾c; pails 10¼c; pigs feet, hlf bbls $4 40; kegs $2 20; beef tongues $1 50 per doz.

HAY—The market was entirely devoid of animation; dealers are holding out for $24a28.

HOMINY—Market steady at $4 25a4 75.

MILL FEED—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; bran 90c to $1 per cwt; seconds $1a1 10; middlings $1 20a1 30 as per quality.

ONIONS—Scarce and wanted at $5a7 per bbl.

GROCERIES—Dealers report the market firm with a fair jobbing demand; coffee is tending upward; raw sugars are also firm; New Orleans molasses firm with a good jobbing demand. We quote as follows:

SUGARS—Crushed 13c, granulated, 13c, powdered 13¼c, A coffee 12c, B 11¾c, ex. C. 11¾c, C 11¾c, Porto Rico 10 10¾c.

COFFEE—Common Rio 22c, fair 23c, good 24c, prime to choice 25½a26, roasted in lb packages 27c, loose 26¼c, Java 26a27c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 24c, alspice 20c, nutmeg $1 25, cloves 35c, ginger 25c.

RICE—Carolina 8¾a9c, rangoon 7¾a8c.

POTATOES—Dealers report a dull market, holders being anxious to realize; we note sales at 80c per bu.

SEEDS—The market was devoid of animation, we quote clover seed in a jobbing way at $5 75a6 00; timothy $1a4 25; flax seed held at $2 per bu.

TALLOW—Steady at 8a8¼c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Steady; standard brands 12c.

WHISKY—High wines are selling at 93a94c.

HONEY—We note sales at 35a40c per lb.

ASHES—Dealers report a good trade demand, with sales at the following: soda, common, favorite brand for window glass makers, 4¼a4¾c; refined for flint glass manufactures, 5¾a6c; nitrate soda, 4¾a5c; pots, 9¾a10c, pearls, 11a11¼c; arsenic, 3¾a4c; black lead, 6c per lb.

APPLES—Are in good supply; the demand, however, was restricted; prices have undergone no change; the current rates are $2a2 50 per bbl.

ALE—Market well stocked; dealers report a good business doing; the rates are so unsettled that we omit figures; each dealer has their own price; how long the system of cutting down will last we know not.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; we quote sales at 50a60c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn mills, two bushels, 37c; two and a half bushels, 45c; three bushels, 53c; Allegheny two bushels, 35c.

BEANS—The receipts are increasing and prices are somewhat easier; dealers report sales at $2 25a2 75 per bush as per quality.

BEESWAX—Unchanged with sales at 35a40c.

BUTTER—As before stated the demand for strictly prime roll suitable for table use is improving with sales at 25a28c; medium to good 15a21c; mixed lots 8c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market rules dull with sellers at $7 50a8 00

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving and certain kinds are held at an advance; we quote as follows: red 4a5½c, green 6a6½c; hurl 7a7½c.

CANNED GOODS—The market quiet and prices unchanged, peaches, 3 lb cans $3 25; tomatoes, 3 lb cans $2 50; corn, $2 50a2 75 per doz.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a good trade demand; we note sales as follows: Goshen 16¾a17c; common to fair 13a14c; medium 15a15½c.

CEMENT—Sales of Beeson's Hydraulic at $2a2 25; Louisville $2 50a2 75; plaster Paris $4 25a4 50; land plaster $2 50a3 300; lime, Cleveland white $1 75a 2 00; Eastern $1 50a 1 75 per barrel.

COTTON YARNS—Sheeting, etc., Penn mill A. No 1 4-4 sheeting 13c; nanatock 12¼c; white carpet chain, fine 36c; colored 43c; cotton batting 20c; cotton twine yarn and wicking 36c per pound.

CARBON OIL—Market firmer, falling on the make of the raw material; we quote by the car load at 16½a17c; in a small way at the usual advance.

EGGS—Are steadily declining and prices unsettled.

FLOUR—The market was steady but not active, the tendency being to decline, dealers quotes as follows: Spring wheat $8 25a8 75; red winter $9a9 50; rye $5 75 per bbl.

GRAIN—Under light receipts the market rated steady; wheat scarce, $1 80 1 85; white $1 95a2 00; oats weaker with larger receipts, mixed 44c, prime white 46c; shelled corn lower, on track 44a45c, in elevator 56a57, ear in bulk 54a55c; rye is selling at 90c; barley in fair demand at 95, $1a1 05.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

REMARKS—The oil market yesterday was steady, without any change in prices. The rates at Parker's were very uncertain. The result was that several thousand barrels changed hands at $2 10a1 15a2 20a a2 25. The latter figures were obtained during the forenoon; later in the day they could not be had. In our market crude is nominal, at 6a6½c.

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. The asking rates are: car load lots at works, 17a17¼c per gal; 500 to 1,000 bbl lots and upward at 16a16¼c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market very firm; city make $1 95a2 00; country $1 80a1 90.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 12.—The *Herald* quotes sales:

UPPER CREEK.

2,000 bbls t. p.	$2 22½
1,000 do do	2 25
500 do do	2 24½
1,000 do p. p.	2 29
Two cars	2 27½
500 t. p.	2 27½
300 do do	2 27½

LOWER ROAD.

500 do spot	2 25

OIL CITY.

1,000 spot	2 40
3,000 do do	2 45
250 do do	2 35

PARKER'S.

1,000 do do	2 20
1,000 do do	2 25
2,000 do do	2 17½
500 bbls spot	2 20
2,000 do do	2 20

TIDIOUTE.

1,500 do do	2 10
2,000 do do	2 12½

The markets were unchanged, with intervals of strength at particular points during the day. Upper Road inactive; prices irregular ranging from $2 22½ to $2 27. The Lower Road was quiet and unchanged, at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 12.—Market quiet, dull and unchanged; $2 20 asked; no bids.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 12.—Market dull at $2 25.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Market quiet.

Standard White	19¼c
Crude	8¼c
Cases	25½a26c
Futures for April and June	21c

Sales of 3,500 bbls at 19¼c.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Closing of the 11th. Small inquiry for crude in bulk at 9c; a few light sales were reported at this price. Refined was steadily held at 20c, with a moderate inquiry from shippers at this price. Sales were made of 3,700 bbls at 20c; the sale is rumored of a cargo for February at 20½c. Cases were in more demand, at about 26¾c, with sales of 13,000 on private terms. Philadelphia delivery: market very quiet and firm, at 19¾a19¾c for refined.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, February 12, 1873.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle for some days past was not heavy, but still the supply was fully up with the demand. As a general thing, trade was dull. In regard to prices we have no particular change to note. Dealers generally have made up their minds that the market can't be worse, while the chances are that it may improve. The quality of the offerings generally was from common to fair, with but few real good cattle on sale. Of course, under the circumstances, prime cattle held their own and maintained previous prices. The nominal rates were.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers	$ 1 00
Extra 1,400 lbs do	6 75a6 85
Extra 1,300	6 25a6 50
Extra 1,200	5 50a5 75
Prime 1,100	5 00a5 26
Fair 1,000	4 75a6 50
Bulls	3 50a4 50

HOGS.

The receipts continue moderate but were fully up with the demand. The fact is the season for large transactions being over, sales will be more confined to the retail trade. Advices from the East are not favorable for holders, which makes them anxious to realize. The following are the nominal rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$4 40a4 50
Prime do	4 35a4 45
Prime Yorkers	4 35a4 50
Fair	4 20a4 35

SHEEP.

The market was an active one. Dealers were purchasing sparingly. They say the market is the poorest one they have experienced for a long time. The rates are as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$ 6 25
Prime 95 lbs do	5 00
Prime 90 lbs	5 75a5 85
Fair 85 lbs	5 25a5 50
Fair 80 lbs	5 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, PITTSBURGH, February 13, 1873.

The market continues dull in this section of the country. This, however, is no news to the general reader, being the situation for some time. A good deal of the clip was disposed of early in the season. Growers who have not yet disposed of their stock are beginning to exhibit some anxiety to realize. They are anxiously waiting for something to turn up more favorable than at present. The Eastern market continues dull, prices being weak and unsatisfactory. The nominal rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Fine Fleece	50a55c
Choice clips	55a58c
Unwashed	30a35c

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, TUESDAY, February 11, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle from the various points centering at the Union catile yards, although not to say large, were fully up with the demand. As usual, every variety was represented. Besides those that arrived by rail, several lots were driven in from the adjoining counties. The quality was about equal to the usual standard, with the common and medium grades largely in the majority; but then we have various kinds of purchasers, and whilst the largest portion want the better descriptions, there are others who will buy almost any kind, provided the prices suit their views. The rates have undergone no special change. Good fat cattle held their own. Fresh cows continue dull, with more sellers than buyers, prices ranging from $40 to $60a75 per head, as per kind and condition.

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 76a7 20
Extra 1,400 lb steers	6 70a6 85
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 20a6 70
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 25a4 50

Other sales were made at prices varying from $3 50 to $4 50 per cwt.

SHEEP.

The number offering was light, some 400 to 500 head. Trade was slow and it is hard to find purchasers for common stock. Prices have undergone no material change. At the Central cattle yards on Saturday the market was completely demoralized, buyers absenting themselves. We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs	$6 10a4 25
Prime 95 lbs	6 00
Prime 90 lbs	5 70a5 80
Fair 85 lbs	5 25a5 50
Fair 80 lbs	4 80a5 00

Common sheep sold at a variety of prices, from $3 up.

HOGS.

The season for activity being over, the sales were confined to a kind of retail business, at the following

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$4 50a0 00
Prime "	4 40a4 45
Yorkers	4 40a4 80
Fair Yorkers	4 25a4 35

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Money stringent and loaned as high as one-eighth per day and closed at 7 and coin interest per annum; most business at 1-32a1-16 h. There was much talk of a lock up to aid bear operations in stocks.

Sterling dull and heavy at 9 1-16a9¼.

Gold quiet and firm at 114a114¼.

Loans 2a6 per cent. for carrying and 1-16 per cent. to flat for borrowing.

Clearings, $64,000,000.

Treasury disbursed $255,500.

Governments quiet and steady.

The Assistant Treasurer bought one million at from 113 66-100 to 113 85-100.

State bonds lower, with Tennessee's freely pressed for sale.

Railroad bonds firm and in good demand.

Stocks were freely hammered by the bears most of the day and prices declined ⅛a2¼ per cent with lowest prices current about 3 o'clock. Sales very large and heavy and short interest made, which had the effect late in the day of stiffening prices and causing a rally of ¼a1 per cent. the market closing firm.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade was rather slow to-day. The weather was adverse to active trade. Commission houses were quiet, but have large orders on hand for future delivery of domestics, prints, and dress fabrics. The market for cotton goods is strong for all descriptions, but without much change in prices; Agawan F. brown sheetings up to 11¼c; Denims active, and Amoskeags sold ahead at 26c. The jobbing trade in chocolate and medium colored prints and ginghams continues to increase. Foreign goods are dull except for staple fabrics.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 8.—Cotton dull and prices have declined; low middling 18¾a19c; good ordinary 17½; receipts for past day 3,330 bales; shipments for last twenty four hours 3,096 bales; stock 26,410 bales. Flour: demand fair and market firm, at $6,50a10 50. Corn meal dull, at $3 15. Corn scarce and firm. Oats dull and prices declined. Hay nominal. Bran dull at $21,50a22 00. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged, at 5¼a5¼a6¾a7¼c. Lard scarce and firm, at 8¾a9½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; western red $1 80a2 00; amber $2 05a2 15. Corn active; mixed western 62c. Oats firm; western mixed 46a47c. Rye unchanged and dull. Provisions dull except bacon, which is in good jobbing demand; prices nominally unchanged. Choice western butter very scarce; wanted for good to prime 26a28c; choice 30c. Whisky 92½a93c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Flour dull, supreme $4 75a5 50; extra $6 7; Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin $7 75a9 00; latest price for fancy State and Ohio $9a9 75. Wheat dull; red $1 90a1 95; white $2a2 10. Rye dull. Corn dull; yellow 58a59; white 65c. Oats dull; white 48a49c; mixed 47c. New mess pork $13 50a13 75: Crude petroleum 14¼c; refined do 19¼a19½c. Whisky dull at 92½a93.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, February 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾a92¼; for account 92¼a92⅜; American securities—5-20s '65, 92⅝; do '67, 93½; 10-40s 91½; new 5's, 90½. Erie Railway 32.

Linseed Oil £33 15sa34 0s. Turpentine 50s 6d.

PARIS, February 12.—Rentes 55 francs 40 centimes.

ANTWERP, February 12.—Petroleum—refined 44½ francs.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—U. S. bonds—5-20s of '62, 95⅝.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling upland 9¾a9⅝d; Orleans 10⅜a10½d; sales 10,000 bales; American 5,000; speculation and export 1,000 bales.

Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, during February and March, at 9⅝d. From same ports for December and January at 9 9-16a9⅝d.

Breadstuff quiet. Red winter wheat 12 2da12s 3d. Corn 27s 0d. Flour 29s 6d. Lard 37sa37s 9d. Cheese 74s. Cumberland middles 34s. Mess pork 61s. Petroleum 17½d; refined 21d.

SEE in another column, advertisement about **Iowa and Nebraska Lands.**

DIED.

STEVENSON—At Parker's Landing, on Tuesday night, the 11th inst., JOHN A. STEVENSON, only son of Wylie and Ella J. Stevenson.

WRIGHT—On Tuesday evening, February 11th, at 7 o'clock, JESSIE WALKER, wife of David Wright, in the 29th year of her age.

EASTER—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, WM. D., son of James E. and Ella Easter, aged two months.

BAKER—At Port Perry, on Tuesday morning, February 11th, at four o'clock MRS. MARY BAKER, mother-in-law of Captain B. L. Wood, in the 86th year of her age.

COBURN—On Tuesday morning, at her late residence, Frankfort Springs, AGNES D. BURNS, wife of W. A. Coburn.

BARTON—On February 7, 1873, at 7½ o'clock a. m., EMMA GERALDINE BARTON, aged 4 years and 1 month.

WOODS—February 7th, 1873, at 8 p. m., ROSE MAY WOODS, aged 7 years, 9 months and 4 days

CHAMBERS—On Sunday, 9th inst., at 9½ o'clock p. m., Captain JOHN W. CHAMBERS.

A Dangerous Atmosphere.

The great atmospheric wave which, the meteorologists tell us, sweeps over the whole United States from the Pacific coast at this season, is loaded with unwholesome vapors that chill the body and disturb all its functions, Perspiration is checked, the stomach is deranged, the bowels and the liver sympathize with that organ, the nerves and muscles are affected, pulmonary complaints are engendered, and the spirits are more or less depressed. These are among the common effects produced by the moist, ungenial winds prevalent in the winter months. But if the system is toned and fortified in advance with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, no danger need be apprehended from any condition of the atmosphere. The "ill wind that blows nobody any good" will not be likely to blow any harm to him who strengthens and regulates his internal organs with this wholesome, vegetable tonic and alterative, and clothes his outside in a manner suitable to the season. The seeds of fever and ague and other diseases of an intermittent or remittent type, are now in the air, and are liable to be planted in the system, to germinate and bring forth bitter fruit, either immediately or at a latter period unless due sanitary precautions are taken to ward them off. Of all safeguards against malaria, this famous vegetable antidote is the best; and of all remedies for the painful ailments caused by damp, cold and sudden changes of temperature, such as rheumatism chills, irregularities of the bowels, bilious attacks and indigestion, it is the most reliable and the most agreeable.

When Dumb Animals cry out their gladness—

when cripples take up their bed and walk—when Rheumatism tanished—stiff joints made limber and swellings disappear as if by magic, well may we enquire into the secrets of the wonderful Centaur Liniment. There has never been anything like it. It has performed more cures of flesh, bone and muscle ailments upon man and beast in the past three months, than all other articles have in three hundred years.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria

It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. feb6

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's Establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their proper place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 a. m. until 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 and on Saturdays at night.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. feb3-tyd&w

MILLIONS OF ACRES
IOWA & NEBRASKA LANDS
FOR SALE BY THE
Burlington & Mo. River R. R. Co.
On Ten Years' Credit at 6 Per Cent. Interest.

PRODUCTS will pay for the land and improvements much within the limit of this generous credit. Better terms are not offered and probably never will be.

CIRCULARS giving full particulars, gratis; call for all that are wanted to read and circulate.

COME WEST and thrive. Friends will follow.

A SECTIONAL MAP, showing the exact location of Iowa lands is sold at 20 cents, and of Nebraska lands at same price. For Circulars and Maps apply to

GEORGE S. HARRIS,
Land Commissioner, BURLINGTON, Iowa.

☞ And please say in what Paper this Advertisement was seen. feb15-tf:W

Duff's College.

The best and most reliable institution for obtaining a mercantile education.
Practical business men as instructors.

No Engravers' Copy Lines Used

Our Penman is in attendance during the entire day.
For further information send for circular to P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEE in another column, advertisement about **Iowa and Nebraska Lands.**